The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,357—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., Limited, LONDON.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday, 1891.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th Feb.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convoy Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3808	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

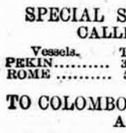
Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 508, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BASAGNO	On the 7th March, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 190

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

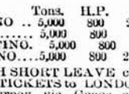
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	21th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 31st January, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.



Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
R.M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3969	11th February.
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	28th „
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3551	10th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3390	27th „
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3969	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked B.M. goes to Marseilles via Barcelona.

Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.



THE S. S. ARAB, S. C. NEWEY, Commander, will be SAILING for MARSEILLES and ANTWERP, about the 13th instant, and has accommodation for a limited number of passengers. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light and has a Smoking Room. Fare for a 1st class passage to the above places Rs. 300 and 325 respectively.

Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, or CAPTAIN on Board

BOMBAY TO LONDON.



THE S.S. "STRAITS of MAGELLAN," (late City of Carthage, a well-known and favorite Passenger Ship) 2,651 tons, will LEAVE BOMBAY for LONDON, on or about 14th February.

The Cabins are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite and Comfort. Stewardess carried. For Particulars as to passage-money, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, M[illar]

Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 18th February.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 14th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, on the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 15th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 55.

AGENTS :—

ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED [illegible] MORNING, in consequence of the alteration

BEST ENGLISH SADDLERY.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have just received a Consignment of Saddlery from the well-known Makers, Messrs. ASHFORD & WINDER.

	Rs. a.
PELHAM BRIDLES—Plated or covered Steel Buckles, no Bit; Reins ¾ and ¾ inch	9 0
Do. do. Pony, no Bit	8 0
SNAFFLE BRIDLES—1 inch Reins, plated or covered Steel Buckles; no Bit	7 0
Do. do. for Pony ¾ in. Reins; no Bit	6 8
WEYMOUTH BRIDLES—¾ and ¾ inch Reins, plated or covered Steel Buckles; no Bits	11 0
Do. do. Pony; no Bits	10 8
Spare Nose Bands for Horses	2 0
Do. do. for Ponies	1 12
KNEE CAPS—Kersey, with Leather Fronts, per pair	5 8
Do. Leather, padded with Felt	5 0
STIRRUP LEATHERS—1¼ inch, Improved Buckles	6 0
Do. do. 1¼ inch, ordinary	4 0
Do. do. 1 inch, Racing	3 8
SPUR LEATHERS—Black or Brown, straight or swelling	0 12
SADDLE CLOTHS—Panel Shaped, Grey, Fawn or Blue Rs. 4 and	5 4
SADDLE GIRTHS—Best Cord	4 4
Do. do. Plated Raw Hide	6 8
Do. do. Regulation	6 0
Do. do. do. superior	9 8
Do. do. White, all Wool	3 0
Do. do. do. superior	5 0
Do. do. Pony, Blue or White	4 4
Do. do. FitzWilliams, White, Blue or Fawn	7 0
Do. do. do. superior	9 0
Do. do. Pony do.	6 8
SURCINGLES—Woollen Wove	2 12
Do. Leather	3 4
BODY ROLLERS from Rs. 6-4 to	7 0
DRIVING REINS—Brass Buckles, Single Rs. 10-8; Double	20 0
REIN-HOLDERS—Patent Leather	3 0
WHIPS—Gent's Riding or Jockey Raw Hide, Whalebone, and Cane, E.-P. Mounts Rs. 3 to	30 0
HUNTING CROPS, on Braided Gut and Malacca, Stag Handle, E. P. and Silver Mounts Rs. 6 to	24 0
Do. do. Ladies' do. Rs. 7-8 to	12 8
RIDING CANES—Best Malacca, E.-P. Mounts	3 12
Do. do. do. Silver Mounts	6 0
CHOWRIES, or Riding Canes, with Fly Switch do.	10 8
Gent's RICARDOS—E.-P. Mounts, Stag Handles	11 0
LADIES' TWIGS, or RIDING WHIPS, with Ivory and Leather Handle, E. P. and Gold and Silver Mounts from Rs. 6-4 to	33 0
WHIPS—Single or Tandem, Lest Lancewood, Tandem, Gig, Buggy and Tonga, with Leather, Whalebone and other Handles, Brass, E. P. and Silver Mounts, a large assortment from Rs. 6-8 to	24 0
WHIPS—Sockets, Patent Leather	2 0
Do. do. do. E.-P. Mounts	2 12
WHIP CORD—Brown, per hanks, As. 2 per lt.	4 8
Do. do. Assorted Colours „ „	4 0
GAME CARRIERS	3 8
DOG MUZZLES, leather, with Steel Buckles, from Rs. 0-10 to	1 8
WIRE do. do. Rs. 0-12 to	2 0
BUSH OR AUSTRALIAN SNAFFLE BRIDLES—One inch Reins, very strong, complete with Bit, useful for the Districts	8 4
HEADSTALL BRIDLES—One inch Reins, with Halter Strap and Bit complete	6 0
WATERING BRIDLES—Complete with strong tinned plated Bit	5 8
HEAD COLLARS—With non-corrosive Links and Buckles	2 8
Superior do. do.	5 8
Do. do. for Pony	3 0
CRUPPERS—Round Dock, covered Buckles	2 0
MARTINGALES—Flat Leather covered Buckles, Nickelled Rings	3 0
Do. Round do.	5 8
Do. Running do.	3 12
RINGS for above per pair	1 0
MARTINGALE, with Hunting Breast Plate, covered Buckles and Plated Rings	7 0
PLAIN HUNTING BREAST PLATE	5 0
HOLSTER STRAPS—Brass Buckles per pair	2 0
SPURS—Hunting, improved Rowels, Steel and Plated, long, medium, and short Necks	4 8
Do. Military Box, Steel with patent Boxes	6 8
Do. do. Brass do.	7 0
Do. do. Dress, Plated	7 0
Do. do. do. with Dummy Rowels	7 0
Do. Regulation Jacks, with Chains & Straps	7 0
Do. do. do. Brass do.	7 0
Do. Ladies' Polo Spurs	4 0
Do. Racing, Steel or plated, long or short	3 4
Do. Trousers, Black Japanned	3 0
Do. Trousers, Skeleton Heel with Boxes	4 8
Spare Boxes, Maxwell's Patent	3 0
Spare Regimental Steel Spur Chains	1 0
BITS—Best Tested Steel—	
Do. Pelham, plain or twisted Bars	8 8
Do. Snaffles do.	6 0
Do. Chain Snaffle do.	6 0
Do. Curb or Weymouth, plain with Bradoon	8 8
Do. do. do. Sliding Bar	10 0
Do. Polo, super or	9 0
Do. Chifney and without Roller mouth	11 0
Do. Bradoon	2 0
Do. Liverpool	10 0
Do. Wilson's Snaffle do.	3 0
Above for Ponies, same prices.	
Greyhound Starters	12 0
Do. do. superior, improved	22 0
DOG SLIPS	8 0
Do. improved	
DOG COUPLES—Steel Chains, with Brass Centre Swivel	4 0
DOG COLLARS, in Leather, Nickle Chain, solid White Metal, &c. As 10 and	4 8
PRESSED CURRY COMBS, 6 Bar Stout, no Handle, can be used on either side each	0 8
Do. do. per doz.	5 8
Do. do. superior	0 12
Do. do. per doz.	8 8
Spratt's Patent Curry Comb	1 0
HUMANE CURRY COMB, will not scratch, tear or punish the most tender-skinned Animal	1 4
Do. do. per doz.	13 8
HORSE SCRAPERS—Double Handles	2 4
Do. do. per doz.	
NEW MARKET BANDAGES—Superfine Cotton per set.	4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KARACHI.

WE ARE OPENING a BRANCH of our BUSINESS at the above PORT early in MARCH, and shall be prepared to arrange

PASSAGES

on the same successful system as carried on by us here.

Enquiries for forward Sailings are meanwhile Registered here.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

THE UNIQUE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.

"Health is the Foundation of all our Physical Happiness."

PROVED A PERFECT FAMILY MEDICINE.

IN a healthy person the bowels should act once, and at a regular time in the twenty-four Hours, otherwise the Functions of the Digestive Organs cannot be properly carried on. Neglect of the daily Evacuation is a most common pre-disposing cause of Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Piles, Fistula, Liver and Kidney Disease, Gout, and other Diseases too numerous to mention. In elderly People especially these Drops will be found invaluable, for in advancing age the Bowel becomes weaker in its Action, and, by the aid of the Drops, a daily healthy Evacuation takes place. They also form a safe and harmless Aperient for Children. They should be persevered in daily until the Bowels are brought to a healthy State.

☞ Descriptive Pamphlets on Application. Re- 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case.

OF ALL CHEMISTS IN BOMBAY.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW CLUB—"SEMI DRESS."

"COMFORT with LOUNGE."

DINING JACKET.

RS. 40, 45, 50.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"PARENTS AND GUARDIANS."

A LADY in good position wishes ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, orphans or whose parents are abroad, to board and educate with her own children. Edinburgh part of year, country house in summer. Resident English Governess (music, French acquired abroad, &c., &c).

References given and required.

For terms apply to "M. A.," care of Messrs. ROGERS and Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 40 per car.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Laboratories, Schools, and Charitable Institutions supplied at Wholesale rates.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO. Ld. POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly **REDUCED RATES**, the **QUALITY** being of the same **HIGH CLASS** as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Beaver Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat „ „	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION

FOR CASH IN PRICES OF

HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN TOWELS, &C., &C.

TABLE CLOTHS,
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,
D'OYLEYS, TABLE COVERS, SHEETING,
PILLOWS, SHIKAR CLOTH, CURTAINS.

REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! BRONCHITIS!!!
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

IDA POLI ROSA

OPERATIC CONCERT COMPANY.

The following talented Artistes will give three Operatic Concerts, including Airs, Duos, Trios, and entire acts from the most choice Repertoir of Operas.

PROGRAMME FOR

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 12.

PART I.

1. Recitative & Romanza..“Don Sebastiane”......Donizetti. SIGR. ETTORE FOGGI.
2. Cavatina dell Opera ....“Traviata”............Verdi. MADAME IDA POLI ROSA.
3. Romanza ....“Martha”.............Floutow. SIGR. LUIGI ARIANI.
4. Cavatina Figaro ......Il Barbiere di Siviglia ...Rossini. SIGR. ETTORE FOGGI.
5. Duetto Finalel............“Elixir d'Amore”......Donizetti. SIGR. LUIGI ARIANI AND SIGR. REINA.

PART II.

6. Recitative Romanza ...“Aida”................Verdi. MADAME IDA POLI ROSA.
7. Aria Buffo ....“Elixir d'Amore”......Donizetti. SIGR. G. REINA.
8. Duetto....................“Traviata”..............Verdi. MADAME IDA ROSA AND SIGR. FOGGI.
9. Una Furtiva Lagrima ..Song...................Donizetti. SIGR. L. ARIANI.
10. Eri tu......................Ballo in Maschera......Verdi. SIGR. E. FOGGI.

PART III.

11. Grand Terzetto Finale dell 'Opera............I' Lombardi............Verdi.
 - Giselda ....MADAME IDA ROSA.
 - Oronte.................SIGR. LUIGI ARIANI.
 - Pagano.................SIGR. E. FOGGI.
 - Musical Director........SIGR. FRANCESCO ROSA.

In Preparation

Donizetti's Opera in 3 Acts,

Don Pasquale.

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4. Dress Circle, Rs. 3, Pit Stalls, Rs. 2, Back Seats and Gallery, Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF THE

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY

will be held at Mahim on

SATURDAY, February 14th, at 4-30 p.m.

H. E. the GOVERNOR will preside, and LADY HARRIS has kindly consented to distribute the Prizes.

All Friends of the Orphanage are cordially invited.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

MR. J. WALLACE, C. E., will DELIVER A LECTURE in the above INSTITUTE on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1891, at 5-30 p.m.

SUBJECT.—“THE ODOURS OF BOMBAY.”

Members, their families, and friends are invited.

J. P. MACKESON,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 11th February, 1891.

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
Fantasy: A Novel; by Matilde Serao............	2	4
Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain; by Charles Dickens........................	0	6
Lady's Own Novelette (Division IX) containing 24 Novels..............................	1	0
Marion West; by Mary E. Shepherd...............	2	4
Miss Meyrick's Niece; by E. Everett Green......	1	4
My Opinions and Betsey Bobbetts; by Joshiah Allen's Wife..............................	1	4
One of the Forty, translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet; by A. W. Verrall and Margaret De G. Verrall..............	1	4
Roughing It after Gold; by “Bux”...............	1	0
Tangled Lives and other Stories (Favourite Fiction Series)........................	1	10
That Fiddler Fellow; by Horace G. Hutchinson.	3	12
Utopia; by Sir Thomas More..........................	0	6
Without Love or Licence; by Hawley Smart (New Edition)............................	1	4
Brath's Travels in Timbuktu and the Soudan.....	1	4
Book about London; Its Memorial Places; Its Men and Women, and its Historical and Literary Associations; by W. H. Davenport Adams	3	12
Elijah, the Man of God; by Mark Guy Pearse...	0	10
Everybody's Book of English Wit and Humour..	0	5
First Flight, or What a Hunting Crop Saw; by Myra Swan..........................	0	10
Myths and Folk-Lore of Ireland; by J. Curtin...	6	0
Promised King, or the Story of the Children's Saviour; by Annie R. Butler.............	1	10
Stories from the Life's of Moses and Joshua; by Joseph Johnson........................	1	10
THE BADMINTON LIBRARY.		
Racing and Steeple-Chasing; Racing; by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, etc., and Steeple-Chasing; by Arthur Coventry and Alfred E. T. Watson	6	10
Athletics and Football; by Montague Shearman.	6	10
Hunting; by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K. G. and Mowbray Morris	6	10
Golf; by Horace G. Hutchinson...................	6	10
Shooting (Field and Covert); by Lord Walsingham and Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, Bart.......	6	10
Shooting (Moor and Marsh); by ditto............	6	10
Driving; by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K. G	6	10

N. B.—When answering this Advertisement please name this Paper.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SUBSCRIBERS in Bombay and its Suburbs Exchanging books at the Library are entitled to any Book in Circulation.

	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
One Volume......Rs.	3 8	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 10 8
Two Volumes ... „	5 4	„ 9 0	„ 15 12
Four „ ... „	7 0	„ 12 0	„ 21 0
Six „ ... „	10 8	„ 18 0	„ 31 8

The leading Reviews and Magazines may be obtained as Volumes, one current number only being allowed at a time on each subscription.

The Regulations allow of only one Exchange a day on each Subscription.

FOR THE WEEKLY DELIVERY AND EXCHANGE OF BOOKS IN BOMBAY AND ITS SUBURBS BY THE LIBRARY MESSENGERS.

	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
Three Volumes..Rs.	7 8	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 21 0
Six „ ... „	10 8	„ 19 0	„ 31 8

The appointed day for Exchange is Wednesday.

FOR BOOK SOCIETIES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN BOMBAY AND ITS SUBURBS.

	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
Eight Volumes at one time ...Rs.	18 0	Rs. 31 8
Fifteen Volumes .... „	30 0	„ 52 8

To be exchanged in sets not oftener than once a Week.

FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
Four Volumes........ Rs.	7 0	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 21 0
Eight „ .... „	10 8	„ 18 0	„ 31 8
Eleven „ .... „	14 0	„ 24 0	„ 42 0
Fifteen „ .... „	17 8	„ 30 0	„ 52 8

TOWN AND VILLAGE READING CLUBS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS

In every part of the Country are supplied on the following terms:—

	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
Thirty Volumes	Rs. 60	Rs. 105

The fresh supply is sent immediately on receipt of the return box.

As the cost of carriage, booking fees, &c., and porterage to and from the Library is borne by the Mofussil Subscribers, it is particularly requested that all boxes and parcels may be returned direct to the Library and marked “carriage paid.”

A deposit of Rs. 5 must be paid by the Mofussil Subscribers to defray the cost of carriage or postage from the Library.

Compensation must be made for all books lost or injured while in circulation before others can be given in Exchange.

All subscriptions are due in advance, and will continue to be charged as long as any books remain in the Subscriber's possession. Library boxes gratis.

N. B.—In order to avoid disappointment and to facilitate the exchange of Books, Subscribers are particularly requested to name at least double the number of Volumes required, and the selection should be made from the Weekly or Monthly Lists of Books (in circulation at the Library) supplied on Application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ON FEBRUARY, the 20th, at 9-15 p.m., UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF THE CONVALESCENT HOME OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Single Admittance, Re. 1.

A NEW ARRIVAL AT

HUDSON'S TENT OF MARVELLOUS MYSTERIES AND EUROPEAN SENSATIONS, ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE.

“The Khartoum Mystery,” “Ariel,” The Berlin Success.
“ZANA,” The Ariel Marvel, who floats through space.
“MOONSHINE,” Barnum's Latest Novelty.
“SCOPEONIA,” a Wonderful Instrument to look through a Friend or a Brick Wall.

EVERY EVENING 5-30 to 10 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
Soldiers, Volunteers, and Children Half Price.

FILLI'S GREAT CIRCUS.

UNDER IMPERIAL PATRONAGE,

Will, after an Unprecedented Successful Season in Calcutta,

LEAVE BY SPECIAL TRAIN ON SUNDAY NEXT AND

OPEN IN BOMBAY

ABOUT THE 21ST INST.

WITH THE MOST GIGANTIC

Combination of Novelties that have ever visited the East.

40 STAR ARTISTES,

30 PERFORMING HORSES AND PONIES,

PERFORMING LIONS,

PERFORMING ELEPHANT, &c.

A MAGNIFICENT MARQUEE

WILL BE ERECTED.

ENTIRELY LIT BY ELECTRICITY.

WANTED AT ONCE

CONTRACTORS FOR
FITTINGS,
FENCINGS,
STABLES, &c.

NONE BUT FIRST RATE MEN NEED APPLY.

E. C. CLITHEROW,
Advance Agent, Temple Bar Hotel.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOVINDJEE HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the land, hereditaments, and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said hereditaments, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 89, Medow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and other buildings standing thereon, situate at First Coppersmith Row, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under old No. 598, New No. 7731, Old Survey No. 2,131, New Survey No. 1,272, assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 6, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Mr. Hormasji Bomonji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the South by the said 1st Coppersmith Row, Raghoonath, and on the East by the property of Hormusji Bomonji Jeejeebhoy, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Govindji Hunsraj.—Dated this 10th Day of February, 1891.

NANU AND HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of CHILARAM JAITHMAL lately residing in Bombay, but now believed to be residing at Mysore, and DHARAMDAS PUN JOOMAL, lately residing in Bombay, but now residing in Hyderabad, Scind, both Sindi Multanies, lately carrying on business as Merchants and Jewellers in co-partnership with KILLOMAL JAITHMAL, an Insolvent, under the name of Gowmal Jaithmal and Company, in Bombay, and Dharamdas Punjoomal and Company in Bangalore, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of Lala Behrumal, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor, Lala Behrumal, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Seventh Day of February Instant; and whereas the said Chilaram Jaithmal and DharamdasPunjoomal have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate, and effects. Dated this ELEVENTH DAY of FEBRUARY, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 11th Day of February 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MAHOMED HAJEE ABDUL KURRIM, late of Bombay, CUTCHEE MEMON, MAHOMEDAN, Inhabitant, Deceased.

HAJEE ABDUL KURRIM KHALAKDINA, father of the said Deceased......................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th Day of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 10th Day of February, 1891.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862........	£309,690 0 0
„	1885........	£988,156 0 0
„	1886........	£955,639 0 0
„	1889........	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.................... £3,473,114 5 9

Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned HERBERT BROMLEY has this day taken the undersigned John McBeath Campbell, Doctor of Dental Surgery, of the Dental College, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., into Partnership. The business of a Dental Surgeon heretofore carried on by the said Herbert Bromley under the style of “WALTON AND BROMLEY” will in future be carried on by both the undersigned in co-partnership under the style or firm of “Bromley and Campbell” at the premises heretofore occupied by the said Herbert Bromley at Dean Lane, Fort.

HERBERT BROMLEY,
J. M. CAMPBELL, D. D. S.

Bombay, 1st February 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE, during the year commencing 1st April, 1891. Delivery will be taken at the Store Depots at Hubli or Bangalore.

Specifications and forms of tenders for delivery at either of the above depots can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of Annas 8 for each copy.

Tenders must reach the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer at Dharwar not later than the 2nd March, 1891, and the covers should be superscribed “Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste.”

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col, R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Dharwar, 31st January, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BOMBAY RACES, 1891.

At the forthcoming RACES the following rates will be charged for tickets of admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, viz:—

To Subscribers of Rs. 25, a free ticket to admit self and one Lady.

Additional tickets to Subscribers..Rs. 5 per day, to admit a Lady.

Carriage Enclosures .. ..Rs. 5 per day.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Grand Stand Ring and Paddock..Rs. 30 for the Season, to admit self and one Lady.

Day Ticket........Rs. 7 per day, to admit one person only.

Carriage Enclosures........Rs. 7 per day.

Early application for ticket to be made by Subscribers to Messrs. Ludha Ebram & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

No Subscribers' Tickets will be issued after the 21st February, excepting additional tickets.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

E. LAWRENCE,
Honorary Secretary.

RACE DAYS:—

Saturday, 21st February. Thursday, 26th February.
Tuesday, 24th „ Saturday, 28th „

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed “Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.”

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A good looking BAY WALER GELDING, Age 4, off Height 15-2, up to weight, bought from Baldock last year, trained in the R. A. School, Kirkee.

The above is sold for no fault.

A strongly built STYLISH GIG, in thorough repair, complete with Galloway.

The above can be seen on application to, and all particulars obtained from,

M. UNDERWOOD,
Mazagon Castle, Bombay.

THE SANITARY SUPPLY COMPANY.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT,

No. 60, KHUMBALLA HILL,

Near Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld.

THE most pure, fresh, and excellent English Machine-made DAIRY PRODUCTS always to be had at the following Prices:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
MILK	Per seer	0	2	0
BUTTER	Per ½ lb.	0	5	0
Do.	Per 2 oz.	0	2	6
CREAM	Per lb.	0	9	0
CREAM CHEESE	Per lb.	1	8	0
SKIMMED MILK, being free from fatty matter, is easily digestible, and very nutritious	Per seer	0	1	0
CURD	Per seer	0	1	0
CURD CHEESE	Per lb.	0	8	0

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANAGER.

SAMPLE FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers, and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JUST ARRIVED a Brand New English-Built Canoe Landau suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestaft.

A brand new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand.

Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate charges.

Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for Sale and Hire.

Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE “ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.”

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

“ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.”

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve months...................... Rs. 26
Six months .... „ 13-8

The “St. James's Budget” may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay., or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription:—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ________________ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________

Address __________________

Occupation _______________

188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249½, High Holborn, London, Eng.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL..................	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.............	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...............	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., “INSULINDE,” CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....................	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS...............................	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS.......................	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS.......	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest Military Garrison in India—a Garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native Troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large Civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the Stations on the above Railway. The most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the Notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Trunk Lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language would find the Publication of the Announcements at Railway Stations an infalliable means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making Announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the Contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the “Bombay Gazette” Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...	$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.........	$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund..............................	$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

“By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.”—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8p.c.p.a.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18½pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	355
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					185
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	½pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	437½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	--	210
Volkart	--	,000		Rs. 80	740

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	4	2	80xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	? pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,005
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	5?0
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	815
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	360xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	605xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	685
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	200 nom.
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	902½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,217½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,030
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	740
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	380
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	705

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & ..	1,000	200	200	10	230
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12	92
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,425
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	845xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	560
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	150
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	102½
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	57
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	372½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,300
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	14½
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-10
China Leaf	„ 21-5
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 20-10
Do. Old	„ 20-14
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 21-6
English Sovereigns	„ 13-8
Do. Dragons	„ 13-7
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-10
Sycee Silver	„ 106

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee.
Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Italian Opera, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5-30 to 10 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th.—Palamcotta (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday.—Nuddea (s), from Calcutta ; Iran (s), Cardiff ; Melpomene (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday.—King Arthur (s), for Persian Gulf ; Karagola (s), Karachi.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 9-45 a.m., to-day.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 7th February, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 48,760, in total earnings.

MORE DEFECTIVE LIGHTING.—Inspector Jones, of the F and G Divisions, reports that while he was going his rounds on the night of Tuesday last he found that 3 lamps on Sion Road, 1 at Matoonga, 1 on Dharavi Road, 4 on Furguson Road, and 3 on Parbadevi Road, were not lighted.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. F. G. Taylor, of Messrs. Treacher and Co., reports that on Tuesday last he gave his servant, Consalio Maria Mendica, wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 130 to take to Mahalaxmee, but the servant, instead of fulfilling his errand disappeared with the property entrusted to him.

CHILDREN MISSING.—Thakersee Mathuradas, a Bunya, living at Vithal Wadi, reports that his nephew Kalidas Laljee, aged 13 years, has been missing since Tuesday last.—Bhawani Yesu, a gardener in service at Malabar Hill, reports that his grand-daughter, named Janki, aged 11 years, has been missing since Saturday last.

FILLIS' CIRCUS AT BOMBAY.—The Barnum of the Cape, Mr. Fillis, of Cape Town, will arrive in Bombay from Calcutta, about the 21st instant, when equestrian exhibition and educated menage ie will provide acceptable amusement in this city for some time to come. A large marquee will be erected, and lit by electricity in which "the most gigantic combination of novelties that has ever visited the East" will be exhibited.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.—The annual meeting and distribution of prizes will take place in the school, at Mahim, on Saturday next, at 4-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris have kindly promised to be present, and Lady Harris will distribute the prizes. A special feature will be the singing of Scotch songs and glees by the children ; and if we are to judge from the success of the recent Scottish Concert, we may fairly expect a treat in store for lovers of Scotch music. All friends of the Orphanage are invited.

A STUPID THIEF.—Limbajee Narsappa, an old Hindoo, who has been several times in jail before, was yesterday charged with theft before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court. On the night of Tuesday last while the accused was prowling about the Nalbazar he saw a *saree* hanging from a window. He tried to pull it away, but the owner of the *saree* was sitting inside the room and caught him, handing him at once over to the police. The Magistrate, finding him guilty, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two and a half years.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Amir Dhalloo, a dwarf, who does work as a labourer at the docks, was yesterday prosecuted before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts by Inspector Lee Smith, for stealing a silver anklet, valued at Rs 5, on the 10th instant. Sundrabai Runchore appeared as the complainant and identified the ornament, which, as she deposed, she missed form the foot of her child on disembarking at the docks from the s. s. Karagola on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday evening a police sepoy showed her the ornament which she recognised. The evidence of the policeman went to show that he found the ornament in the pocket of the prisoner on examining him at the dock gates. The little man admitted the theft, and was sent to jail for four months with hard labour.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST HUMORIST" IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Frank Lincoln, a gentleman who boldly labels himself "America's Greatest Humorist," appeared at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last night. Whatever misgivings the audience might have had on entering the Hall as to the ability of this gentleman, who so daringly proclaims himself, there is little doubt, however, that they soon discovered that it was a pardonable piece of egotism on Mr. Lincoln's part, and prepared themselves to enjoy a capital and novel entertainment. Mr. Lincoln is a gentleman of culture, a good vocalist, a capital pianist, and the king of mimics. For close upon two hours he kept his audience in paroxysms of laughter with his droll sketches and quaint imitations, and he well deserved the hearty applauses that were accorded him. He repeats his his performance on Saturday evening, and those who pay him a visit may rely upon witnessing a marvellous entertainment.

LEVYING BLACKMAIL.—Mahomed Khalifa Uper Walwatt, described as an Arab baker, was yesterday charged by Constable Mynn before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, with criminal intimidation. Haji Tyab bin Mahomed, the complainant in his evidence stated that the prisoner, who apparently is of unsound mind, confronted him unexpectedly in Kassai Moholla on Tusday morning, and seizing him demanded money. Haji Tyab, imagining at the time that the Arab was a mendicant from his general appearance, offered him two annas which he refused to accept. The baker still retaining his hold demanded Rs. 10 threatening to stab him if he refused. Haji Tyab being alarmed called for assistance to some policemen who secured the prisoner. Other witnesses corroborated complainant's statement. Nearly all the time the prisoner was at the bar, he continually interrupted the Court with complaints having been unjustly dealt with, denying the charge preferred against him. The magistrate remanded him pending his examination by the police surgeon as to the state of his mind. While he was being conducted downstairs, he struggled violently and the policeman experienced considerable difficulty in getting him into his cell.

A BREACH OF CONTRACT CASE.—A short time ago Messrs. Ralli Brothers, merchants, who have a branch in Kasur, brought a suit through their sub-agent, Nanakchand, against one Ahmed Din, Municipal Commissioner and trader of Kasur, for damages to the extent of Rs. 1,170 for alleged breach of a contract to supply 1,000 maunds of rape seed. The case came before the District Judge of Lahore for trial, who gave plaintiff a decree with full costs against the defendant. The latter then appealed to the Divisional Judge on the ground that the lower court was wrong in proceeding on the suit filed by the sub-agent, and that he did not contract to supply Messrs. Ralli Brothers with 1,000 maunds of rape seed. The Divisional Judge gave decision on the 29th January. With regard to the first objection, he held that Ralli Brothers was a registered firm, and that, therefore, the name of the firm was sufficient, that Nanakchand was a recognised and properly appointed sub-agent, that under sections 190, 191, and 192 of the Contract Act his principals were responsible for his acts and that therefore he could bring the suit. With regard to the contract it was stated that it was entered into on the 18th January 1889, that there was another one made on 30th January 1888 for 65 maunds and that with reference to the latter contract defendant held a written agreement containing all details sealed and signed by the plaintiff. This contract he fulfilled. It was a peculiar feature of the case that the second contract should have been fulfilled before the first, and here the judge noted an error in the District Judge's judgment in saying that defendant's first contract, of 18th January 1889, was shown as completed, while it was this contract which was the subject of the suit. The Judge, after going through the evidence, was of opinion that this contract, if ever entered into, was executed in a very slip-shod manner : nothing was reduced to writing, and there was not sufficient proof that defendant accepted any specific terms. The appeal was therefore accepted and the plaintiff's suit dismissed with costs in both courts.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE Bishop of Chester, at a prize distribution in connection with the Liverpool Council of Education, on the 22nd ult., said he was surprised to see in a London newspaper a good old myth had been revived, and he was supposed to be still at the old business of riding round the diocese on a bicycle or tricycle. The fact was he had never been on such a machine in his life. When they were invented hr was too old to risk his bones on them. He was fad too wise to break a lance with the press, for he hae noticed that Lord Claud Hamilton at Seacombe had been bold enough to do this, and one newspaper a day or two afterwards said the noble lord's speeches were marked by dull decorum.

THE TEMBKER STREET MURDER.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury, the recent murder in Tembker Street by a Yarkandee, formed the subject of inquiry. The prisoner, Abdool Mudjid Hajee Ismail, a native of Kashgar, in Yarkand, Western China, was charged with having on the 28th January last, committed murder, in causing the death of a woman, named Ayekhan Beebee, by stabbing her with a knife. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown ; while Mr. Basil Scott conducted the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY :—

Mr. George Cotton, foreman.

Mr. J. F. Fernandes.	Mr. W. G. Mayhew.
Mr. A. J. Brooks.	Mr. Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha.
Mr. E. B. Carrol.	Mr. Alfred King.
Mr. R. E. Mant.	Mr. W. H. Bushby.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, explained the distinction between murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, to which latter the former offence was reduced on proof of grave and sudden provocation. The jury were at liberty to return a verdict on the minor charge if, in their opinion, grave and sudden provocation was proved. It was hardly necessary for him, said the learned counsel, to remind the jury that they would have to carefully scrutinise every particle of the evidence that would be brought before them, and then to say whether the story placed before them was true or not. The circumstances of this case lay within a very small compass, and would no doubt be easily comprehensible. The victim of the tragedy, though not a woman in her first youth, was young, being alleged to have been about 25 or 30 years old. Of her previous history, little was exactly known except that she was a native of the Oxus country. At all events, she seemed to have resided some considerable time in British India. Some three weeks prior to her death, she came to Bombay, and for a short period stayed at the house of a Khoja, named Fakir Mahomed, and then took up her residence in a room on the third storey of a chawl, in Tembker Street, in New Nagpada. Next door to her lived a woman, named Shawan, with her husband, and almost opposite lived a man named Mahomed Tokta, who would be an important witness in the case. In the floor below, the accused and some other persons lived. From the general appearance of the case, there seemed to exist some jealousy on the part of the accused with regard to the deceased woman which impelled him to do what he did. The story briefly was that, on the evening of the 28th January last, about 7 p.m., Ayekhan went out, in the company of Mahomed Tokta, and finally to the shop of a Chinaman, whom she is first said to have asked to write a letter for her, and then whether he would purchase some silk cloth she had. Failing in her negotiation to dispose of the silk, she turned homeward with Tokta. While they were on their way back, they fell in with a party of three of their fellow lodgers—the accused, one Hajee Ahmed, and one Effendi. The prisoner would appear to have been a man of very strict propriety, and when they got back to the house, remonstrated with Ayekhan with regard to her going about unveiled in the manner she had done on that day. Ayekhan was said to have told the prisoner to mind his own business ; and that as this was a matter of her own, she was not responsible to any one for her deeds. She was then said to have gone upstairs, and into the room of the woman who lived next door to her, where she took a Koran and some other things, and returned to her room. At that time, the prisoner appeared to have come up, not, as the result proved, for the sake of conversation, but for a quarrel. He appeared to have opened the subject of her going out ; and very soon afterwards, Shawan, who had left her room for a few minutes, heard her child cry out that Ayekhan was being killed. Shawan ran in, and there saw the prisoner in the act of stabbing the deceased. The witness Tokta, on hearing the commotion, came out of his room and went and gave information to the police, and brought them to the house. The jury might very naturally ask by what instrument Ayekhan met her death. It was with a knife, about which there could be no doubt that it was the property of the prisoner. Immediately after he had committed the deed, the prisoner went and reported the occurrence personally to the police, and subsequently pointed out to them the place, where he had thrown away the knife, the knife with which on his own confession, he had committed the deed. The wounds on the deceased's person and the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith would show that death was the natural result of those wounds. The prisoner, in his confession to the police, had stated that Ayekhan had first dealt him a blow. Of course the jury would have to determine how far such a statement might be taken as an exculpation of the grave crime he had committed. The learned counsel said it would only be fair that he should call the evidence of the hospital assistant, who saw and dressed quite a recent wound on the back of the left hand of the prisoner the next morning. Of the wound there could be no doubt, but whether it was inflicted as an act of self-defence by the deceased while being assaulted by the prisoner, or primarily as a means of provocation, it would be for the jury to decide. Whether there was any doubt on the subject would be seen from the evidence. Those were, said the learned counsel, the salient facts of the case, the details of which would be given by the witnesses for the prosecution.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the Court, made the following statement : Ayekhan abused me and injured me very much. I went to Shawan's room and sat in a chair. While I was so seated, Ayekhan came up to me in an excited manner and asked Shawan for a pair of scissors and a Koran, and with these in her hand she asked me why I had been abusing her. I said "I have not abused you." She then held up the pair of scissors in an attitude of striking, and said "you will die, I am a man and not a woman." I said "if I died, she would die also." She then held up the scissors and struck me forcibly in the back of the left hand. I caught her hand, and with the other drew out my knife. I got excited, and I struck her. This is all what to say.

The Advocate-General briefly summed up the evidence.

Mr. Basil Scott, in addressing the jury, said the first fact he would ask the jury to remember was that the prisoner belonged to a race of Mahomedans, who were well-known for their peculiar susceptibility to be roused to anger and excitement. The prisoner was a native of Kashgar, and they had it in evidence that those special susceptibilities were aroused on the day in question by the behaviour of the deceased woman. In all his actions, he showed no vindictiveness whatever. On the contrary, his second visit to the deceased's room went to show that he was cooling down and went there for the sake of conversation. The possession of the knife at the very moment was no evidence of premeditation, as it was proved that he used to carry it about and use it for various purposes. There was no denial of the fact that the woman met her death at the prisoner's hand ; but the learned counsel would ask the jury to say whether it was a case of deliberate murder. The position of the wounds and their depth were sufficiently corroborative evidence of the view the learned counsel wished the jury to take, namely, to say that the man at the time deprived of all self-control by grave and sudden provocation ; and that, therefore, the crime was one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His lording in charging the jury, remarked that it was within their province, as the Advocate-General had said, to reduce the grave charge of murder to that of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. That however, could be done only on satisfactory proof that the act of the prisoner was due entirely to some grave and sudden provocation given him by the deceased if such provocation had really been given. In reviewing the evidence, his lordship said it appeared that both the prisoner and Mahomed Tokta wanted to marry the woman, but that circumstance appeared to have occasioned no animosity between the two men up to the 28th January last, the day of the death of Ayekhan. It was apparent upon the evidence that she was a woman of a very excitable temper, and there was little doubt that she did become excited on this occasion, and that her excitement was easily aggravated. It was evident from what she stated on that night on visiting Shawan's room that the events of the day had made a great impression upon her mind. The only evidence of the actual commission of the offence was that of Shawan, who said that she was informed by her little girl of a quarrel between the accused and the deceased, and that she saw the last blow struck. His lordship read to the jury the prisoner's statement taken in the Police Court. That statement appeared to have been taken by Mr. Hamilton in the form of question and answer. It seemed to his lordship that the questions asked in this manner were not in accordance with the form which the Code directed. The Code directs that questions should be put with the view of giving the prisoner an opportunity for explanation—not that the prisoner should be made to inculpate himself, but should simply be asked what his explanations might be in relation to the evidence given against him. However that was not the mode which the magistrate had adopted ; and he appeared to have conducted the examination by question and answer. His lordship next referred to the statement made by the prisoner in Court. The jury would see that here was no eye-witness of what took plea until Shawan came upon the scene. It was a fact that, when the deceased came down on the first occasion, she was the aggressor, however she might have behaved subsequently. The prisoner spoke under peculiar circumstances, and no doubt tried to put his case in the best possible light. The jury must also take into consideration the fact that the prisoner belonged to a naturally excitable race ; but the question before them was one of facts, and it would be the duty of the jury to decide the gravity of the offence one way or the other.

The jury after a consultation of about a quarter of an hour returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by doing an act with the intention to cause death.

The prisoner asked for mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said : Prisoner at the bar, the offence you have committed has fallen very short of the graver one of murder. The jury have taken a merciful view of your case. The sentence of the Court is that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

There being no other case for trial, the Sessions were formally dissolved.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE KILOOMULL JAITHMULL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, applied that the abovementioned persons be adjudicated insolvents under section 9 of the Act. It appeared that their firm was indebted to the applicant in the sum of Rs. 20,668. One of the partners had filed his petition and schedule, but the other two partners had left Bombay in order to defeat the claim of the creditors. As the petition of application for adjudication had not been framed in accordance with the Act, his lordship ordered it to be amended.

RE MANOCKJEE EDULJEE TODIWALLA.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why an early date should not be fixed for the hearing. It appeared the insolvent had taken out a rule to withdraw his petition, but the learned counsel's client had not been settled with, and the service of the rule upon him would be of little use in consequence ; as he had firmly declined to give his consent to the withdrawal of the petition. The insolvent had done nothing since the filing of the petition in 1887. His lordship granted the application.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY ALOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvents, asked for a fortnight's postponement of the examination of the witnesses. Mr. Macleod, for the other side, consented ; and the application was granted.

RE SHAPURJEE NOWROJEE DALAL.

Mr. J. Mody applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted, the interim order being extended for two months.

RE KILOOMAL JEITHMULL.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE KESHAVSHA HARISHA.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE MADHAVRAM MAHASOOKRAM.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The former petition was dismissed on the 29th July 1889, as the Court at the time thought that it had no jurisdiction. The learned counsel said that, before and since the filing of the petition, the insolvent had been living in Bombay, and all his creditors were Bombay creditors. His lordship granted the application.

RE DAMJEE MEGHAJEE MUKADUM.

Mr. Manker asked for an extension of the interim order. Counsel mentioned that his client had deposited 43 account-books with the Official Assignee, and the reason for the delay in the making up of the accounts was that the mehta, who had been in charge of them, had left Bombay ; and two new mehtas had to be employed in his stead. His lordship granted an extension of the interim order for three months.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Ganjee Akhia, who was apprehended on a warrant charging him with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of a sum Rs. 65,000, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistate.

Mr. C. A. Turner and Mr. Dayabhoy, of Messrs. Dayabeoy and Tyabjee, appeared before the magistrate on Tuesday and filed the following information in chambers :—

Under an order dated the 1st of September 1890 and made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran in the suit No. 212 of 1889, wherein the Hon. the Advocate-General is plaintiff and Ganjee Akhai and Nanbai, widow of Mohunjee Heerjee, are defendants, I am appointed receiver of the estate and the effects of the said Mohinjee Heerjee. By the said order it was, *inter alia*, directed that the defendant Ganjee Akhai should hand over to me as receiver the title-deeds of the property belonging to, and forming part of, the estate of the said Mohunjee in his possession, and in particular the Government 4 per cent. promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 65,000 mentioned in the inventory filed by the said defendant, Ganjee Akhai, on the testamentary intestate jurisdiction side of this hononrable Court and referred to in the plaint filed in the said suit No. 212 of 1889. Soon after my appointment as such receiver as aforesaid, I applied to Messrs. Conroy and Brown, attorneys for the defendants, to ask their client, the said Ganjee, to deliver over to me the title-deeds and the said promissory loan notes of Rs. 65,000 ; but the said defendant, who has absconded from Bombay since the date of the sale order of the 1st September 1890, has failed to comply with the said order. I have since been able to ascertain from the Bank of Bombay that Ganjee had deposited with the said Bank 4 per cent. Government promissory loan notes of the nominal value of Rs. 60,000, forming part of the said Government loan of the nominal value of Rs. 65,000 directed to be delivered over by him to me under the said order of 1st September 1890, as security for the loans obtained by him from the Bank of Bombay. That out of the said notes, notes of the nominal value of Rs. 55,000 were sold by the Bank under the directions of the defendant Ganjee to the National Bank of India, Limited, and one note of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 was likewise sold to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. The said Government 4 per cent. loan of the nominal value of Rs. 65,000 belonged to and formed part of the estate of the late Mohunjee Heerjee, and were in the hands of the defendant Ganjee, as trustee for the purpose of carrying out certain charities directed by the will of Mohunjee Heerjee. The defendant Ganjee had no beneficial interest in the said notes, nor had he any power or right to alienate the same or any part thereof. Ganjee Akhai has in breach of the trust reposed in him by the testator Mohunjee Heerjee disposed of the notes and appropriated the value thereof for his own use. Under the circumstances I, through my solicitors, Messrs. Dayabhoy and Tyebjee applied to the Honourable sitting Judge in Chambers for leave to prosecute Ganjee Akhai for criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of the trust property, and have obtained the necessary leave of the Court for that purpose. I charge the said Ganjee Akhai with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of the said notes, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his arrest, and that he may be dealt with according to law. I also pray that a search warrant may be issued for a search of the value of the said notes in the house of Ganjee and or such other places where the same or any part thereof may be traced.

The prisoner was identified by the prosecution and remanded to custody, pending the hearing of the case.

SILVER PLATE RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE following are the six highest scores made at the first competition held at the Bandra Rifle Range yesterday. by 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, "C" Company. Targets, B. P. R. A. Rules. Position, Military Regulations.

	200 yds. (Standing.)	300 yds. (Sitting or kneeling.)	Total.
Cr.-Sergt. Owen	30	34	64
Corpl. Tittle	25	27	52
Corpl. J. Counsell	22	28	50
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Smith	28	22	50
Vol. Hanson	26	21	47
Sergt. Stanley	25	22	47

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

THE PREPARATION OF MATERIALS FOR OIL-PAINTING.

COLONEL SARTORIUS has favoured us with the following translation of a report made, at the instance of the German Government and of the Berlin Academy, upon the discoloration of pictures and the effects of various mediums and varnishes :—

Boards.—Oak is used in the Netherlands and Lower Germany. In Upper Germany pine and sometimes lime. In Italy generally chestnut or poplar. Of these woods, oak resists warping and splitting best ; next in order comes pine. So good are these woods that boards centuries old of from two to three square yards and less than 2·5 inches are often found as smooth and as straight now as when they were first planed down. The woods used by the Italians suffer from being worm-eaten. The newer wood walnut and mahogany seem, as far as one knows, equal to the oak and pine. In choosing wood for painting care must be taken that it is free from knots. If possible, choose the centre of the tree to cut the board from. In any case, make certain by fixing behind, cross supports.

The Preparation of the Painting Surface.—The directions for the preparations for wood are almost the same as for canvas. The best of all grounding is chalk. Next to the careful and delicate handling of the colours, old pictures owe their beauty to this chalk grounding. It takes up the oil very well, and enables the chrystaline qualities of the colours to shine out. An examination of the pictures in any good gallery will at once prove how very superior is the look and condition of those painted on a chalk grounding to those on the bolus grounding, *i.e.*, the present ordinary one. The following is the preparing process :—White prepared or champagne chalk, grey chalk, and glue. Chalk should be obtained in the lump, as the already ground chalk usually sold is full of sand and other impurities. The glue should be dissolved in boiling water, and should then be of such consistency that it should stick hard to the hand when rubbed on warm, and when cold should only be somewhat sticky. The best glue is that called Cologne glue, but really any good clean glue will do. It should be cut into small pieces, then placed in boiling water till dissolved; the scum rising to the surface being meanwhile carefully skimmed off. Then take two parts of champagne chalk and one of grey chalk ; powder them, mix on a plate, and add sufficient water to make a thick paste. Put the paste in a pan, add about ⅓ volume of glue (dissolved as above), heat moderately, stirring well together. The chalk grounding will hold still firmer if boiled linseed oil be added to the extent of about one-twelfth of the added glue water. Gypsum equal to one-fifth of the chalk is also good. The only objection is that the mixture when laid on dries rather slowly, but the surface it gives is hard and strong. Thus every coating will take at least a day to dry. Before applying the mixture, boards must be well washed over with the glue water, so that the latter may thoroughly soak in. The washing over must be even, and no spot left dry. Glue water, particularly when warm, soaks deeply into wood and adds greatly to the adhesive properties of the wood. If the board is not supported by cross-pieces, it is then necessary to wash over back as well as front. As soon as the board is thus prepared, put on the chalk mixture while warm with a large brush and leave it to dry. If then the foundation appears too thin, apply a second and even a third coating. When thick enough and dry, rub the whole surface with a sponge full of cold water and use a fine pumice stone to smooth the surface. Take care that no water lies for any time, but soak up any that hangs about with the sponge. When the grounding laid on has become hard and dry, the painter must judge for himself if he will go on any further. Some painters like that during painting the colours should be strongly absorbed. Others like them to remain fresh and clear. This is all a question of the strength of the glue water. The best way is to try a color, and if the absorption is too great, then give the surface another wash of glue water, and the foundation or grounding will become harder and stronger. All preparations of shellack, or the so-called French varnish, are very dangerous, as they build up a sort of shield through which the colors cannot penetrate, and in the end causes the colors to crack and fall off. If, after using the pumice stone, the surface is too smooth, it may be roughened again to any extent by diluting the chalk mixture with additional glue water till it almost becomes of the consistency of the latter. Then brush over with this diluted mixture till the required roughness is produced. Owing to the color of the oil the grounding laid on as above will be somewhat dark.

Preparation of Canvas.—As with the board so with canvas, only that with the latter a smooth or rough texture is secured by using smooth or rough canvas. With canvas, too, care must be taken that it is even in texture and free from any kind of knot. Then stretch the canvas on a frame, taking care that the threads run even to the frame, for if the texture of the cloth runs across the picture, a very unpleasant effect is produced to the eye. The frame itself should be so levelled down that no part of the canvass to be painted on should touch the wood. This is easily done, as part of the picture must always lie behind the picture frame. Do not use the wedges when stretching the canvas, but stretch as well as possible without them. Then take a large brush and paint or wash the canvass over with the glue water before mentioned. This done, take and press steadily with the back of a knife or a strong paper-cutter so as to get the glue even over and into the surface of the canvas. Let it dry and then rub over with pumice stone to get rid of any possible inequality or roughness. Then go on as with a board, only using a little more oil in the chalk mixture so as to enable the latter to spread easier. The surface coating must be very even and also thin, so that the texture of the canvas should not be lost. Let it dry for a day and afterwards either rub down lightly with pumice stone or better still with the hand. The latter method tends to as making the grounding stick better. A too thickly laid on grounding is in danger of becoming friable after a time. The best way to find out if the proper thickness has been laid on is to press the back strongly with the finger nail, and if correct, the surface will not crack or show any marking. The results of investigations undertaken show that in old German and Italian pictures the grounding is very thickly laid on. Some are even two millimetres thick, *i.e.*, 1-25 of an inch thick. Also it appears that this coating was originally quite white, and that when the picture was being painted the painter did not begin by painting a general colour over the whole. When using boards of any size, both sides were often prepared as if for painting. Such boards have lasted perfectly and remain to this day perfectly straight and unwarped. In many cases also the back part of such prepared boards are painted over with a sort of decorative pattern. In the Netherlands especially Flanders, the later painters (Rubens and his contemporaries) the grounding is laid on very thinly. This is still more the case with the painters of the school of Peuier, Brouxer, &c. They only used just sufficient to fill in the pores of the wood. In many cases it appears at first sight that the later painters used no grounding ; but a close examination shows that there is certainly a thin spread, but that chalk has taken up the oil and become so far transparent as to give the idea that the above masters painted straight on to the wood. The sizing or grounding with chalk naturally does not stick quite so well on canvas as on wood. Most likely for that reason many of the Netherlanders, as Rubens and his school, laid on over the sizing a thin and very light coating of silver grey oil color which they much used in the after-painting, letting it shine through. A mixture of ivory black and white gives this tone. From the middle of the 19th century bolus sizing came into use. Consequently pictures of that time have all become more or less badly discolored. Since the beginning of the century a custom has arisen of covering over the canvas with a thick coating of oil color, usually flake white or white-lead. This does not seem to be bad, but no pictures so prepared have the clearness and transparency of the chalk-prepared canvases.

Oils.—The best oil is the cleared linseed oil. (Not that cleared by exposure to the sun.) To clear the oil the author gives the following directions, unfortunately of little use in India except on the hills. Still some people may be able to do so, and possibly some of the hill chemists may think it worth while, so I transcribe the process :—Take a quantity of pure linseed oil, mix it in an iron vessel with fresh, clean snow into a thick paste, leave it thus frozen for eight to ten days. Then bring the mixture into a warm room and let it thaw slowly. A sort of white slimy mass then separates itself, part of which floats at the top and part between the oil and the water. The top scum or slime is carefully taken off with a spoon, the mixture allowed to stand till a day and then the oil very carefully poured off, taking care not to shake up any of the dirt or other impurity that has sunk down. The oil still keeps its yellow color, but it flows very thinly and dries quickly. It is possible by mixing with water and then repeated filtering through charcoal to take away all yellowness, but it is not worth while to take this trouble. Besides, the yellow color does not matter, for in the light it is soon blanched. For instance, put a drop of oil in anything, let it dry, and you will see that it dries perfectly colorless.

Colors.—Deal with those who prepare colors in the largest quantities and who have a good name. Colors cannot be properly prepared in small quantities, nor can they be made up out of cheap and common materials. The following are thoroughly good and endurable :—Cremnitz white, Naples yellow, light ochre, (red and burnt), gold ochre (red and burnt), amber mummy, bone-black, ivory-black, lamp-black, green-earth, (Veronese green-red and burnt), madders, cinobars, cassel brown and Cologne earth, caput mortuum, cadmiums, cobalt, Paris or French blue, asphalt, Vandyke brown, Prussian blue, are all to be used either not at all or as little as possible. They all *irretrievably* and soon darken, and besides get through any over-color. Green colors are also a modern product and decidedly bad.

Mediums, &c.—Use siccatives as little as possible. They harden the colors and make them crack The best of them all is sugar of lead. A bit, the size of a pea, is enough for a whole day's work, and should be mixed in minute quantities with those colors only that are hard to dry. A very good medium for mixing with the colors or to bring out dried in colors, or to give a temporary varnish is cleaned linseed oil one part, mastic mixed with 1-30 the volume of mastic—one part turpentine oil—one part, mix together and a most excellent medium is formed both for using with colour or to bring out the colors of an unfinished picture. In the latter case the best way is to rub on the medium with the hand. If by chance the medium does not hold owing probably to much oil having been used, then rub over the place either with a slightly damp sponge, or better still with your fingers and spittle. All freshening up with siccatives, balsams, and especially French varnish must be absolutely avoided. They make a hard crust, which must eventually flake and break off.

Varnish.—Varnish is put on to bring out the colors as when first painted. To keep the air off the picture. To enable any dust or dirt to be washed off. It must be quite clean, even and thin, dry quickly and not crack. It must not mix with the oil of the colors, and the coating it makes must be such as to enable it, if necessary, to be taken off. The best are mastic, damar, and copal varnish. Pictures should not be varnished for some-time after they are painted. Most painters say a year, but, in justice, this is not convenient. Still the greatest care should be taken that the picture is quite dry. This can be tried by pressing the warm finger on the picture for a minute or so and feeling if it then sticks. Before varnishing, warm the picture as well as the varnish.

N.B.—Regarding clearing of linseed oil, the following will most likely be found to be nearly as good as mixing with snow. Into a bottle of linseed oil put ⅛th the bottle of stvb :—Place the bottle in a dark cupboard. A white slimy precipitate will form and slowly sink. In about a month about half the bottle of nice, clear oil can be poured off. I fancy the effect in both cases is the same.

CRICKET.

BARODA VICTOR C. C. VS. MORNING STAR C. C.

THE return match between the above two clubs was played last Saturday afternoon, resulting in a creditable win for the "Morning Star Cricket Club" by nine wickets and 4 runs. The weather was all that could be desired. Play commenced shortly after 2 o'clock. The Victor C. C. went in first to bat, and after three-quarters of an hour's play were all dismissed for the small total of 29 runs, a result mainly due to the excellent bowling of Messrs. V. S. D. and Jamdar. The Morning Star then went in and put together 63 runs, Messrs. Shringarpure and V. S. D. (who has just recovered from his long illness), by some fine and steady play, contributed 24 and 11 runs respectively. Messrs. Pamboli and Hakim did, no doubt, valuable service with the ball. With 34 runs to the bad the Victor C. C. commenced their second innings, and this time they made a little better show than in their first innings. Messrs. Tambali and Desai V. A. being the only batsmen who gave anything like so display of cricket, the Victor C. C. were finally disposed of for 37 runs. When the Morning Star C. C. went in for their second attempt, they wanted only 4 runs to win, which they obtained for the loss of only one wicket. The fielding of Messrs. Jamdar, Shigke and B. Jogleker for the Morning Star C. C., and that of Messrs. C. Kyte and Damond for the loosers was very good.

The following is the full scores :—

BARODA VICTOR C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Daman, b V S D	1	b V S D	0
C M Mehta, b Jamdar	0	b Jamdar	5
Tamboli, b Jamdar	6	c and b Jamdar	9
Hakim, c Bapusaheb, b V S D	0	c G Shirke, b V S D	0
Diwanjee, b Jamdar	0	b V S D	4
M R Kothawalla, b Jamdar.	6	b V S D	0
c Kyte, c Shringarpure, b V S D	1	b Jamdar	0
H M Bhull, not out	3	b V S D	0
V A Desai, b Jamdar	0	Not out	8
M J Desai, b V S D	2	b Jamdar	2
Rewal, c Shirke, b V S D	[illegible]	b Jamdar	[illegible]
Extras	10	Extras	5
Total	29	Total	37

MORNING STAR C. C.

1st Innings.

G R Shringarpure, b Tamboli	24	Not out 1
Lalloobhoy, b Tamboli	1	To bat.
V S D, c Daman, b Hakim	11	To bat.
R Jamdar, b Hakim	0	To bat.
B R Kothawalla, b Tamboli	1	Not out 5
Dhondiba, c M Kothawalla, b Tamboli	6	To bat.
G R Shirke, c M Kothawalla, b Hakim	4	To bat.
B M Jogleker, b Hakim	7	To bat.
Shinde, c Daman, b Tamboli	0	To bat.
Patil, not out	3	To bat.
Sawant, b Tamboli	0	To bat.
Extras	6	Extras 1
Total	63	Total 7

GAGRAT'S TEAM VS. DOCTO'S TEAM.

A MATCH was played on Sunday between Doctor and Gagrat's team, ending in a win for the former, chiefly owing to the grand display of Sarti, who scored 75. Ponchkhana, Bharoocha, and Mody also played well and gave plenty of exercise to their opponents all day long. For the vanquished none, save Bapasola, Writer and Chonker, could make a stand against Chinoy's swift round-arm bowling. The following is the full score :—

GAGRAT'S TEAM.

Mehta b Mody c Doctor	2
Chonker b Chinoy	18
Bapasola b Chinoy	12
Gagrat b Chinoy c Jaiker	6
Matchliwalla b Chinoy	1
Writer b Chinoy	15
Daboo b Mody	0
Merchant b Chinoy	7
Walsh b Mody c Chinoy	5
Dosabhoy b Banaji	0
Mistry not out	5
Extras	12
Total	83

DOCTOR'S TEAM.

Surti b Machliwala c Bapasola	75
Ponchkhana run out Walsh	37
Daruwalla b Writer	0
Doctor b Chonker	7
Bharoocha b Machliwala	28
Mody not out	26
Rao b Gagrat	12
Jaiker b Writer	7
Banaji not out	12
Mistry b Writer	0
Chinoy to bat	0
Extras	19
Total	223

IT is not generally known to the English Art world that the eminent cattle and landscape painter Van Marcke has passed away, after a considerable period of failing health. Perhaps it is not too much to say that no painter of this century, excepting his friend and instructor of his early days Troyon, has won a firmer reputation in the branch of art to which he devoted himself. In addition to a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of his favourite animals, and, if one may so express it, a close acquaintance with their character, he had an exceptional gift both for colour and pictorial selection. He would paint a group of cattle dipping in the stream or resting amidst rich pastures, with the utmost truth to nature combined with that complete harmony which can only be the outcome of artistic feeling. Emile Van Marcke was born at Sevres in 1829, and after studying at the Liege school of drawing, was for some time connected with the porcelain manufactory of his native town. Here he gained distinction through the skill with which he decorated some Sevres ware for presentation to the Queen of Holland. Afterwards he soon followed his bent, and produced successful pictures, exhibiting for the first time at the Salon in 1857. From that date until recently he was constantly represented. Many of his works remain to be disposed of, and it is possible that an exhibition of them may be held at the Goupil Gallery.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greates Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CASSELLA'S ABKARI HYDROMETER, as used by the Bombay Government. Sole Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Splendidly situated, 10 minutes, walk from Station through the noted Lanowli Woods. Cuisne, attendance, and posting good. Access to Billiard Rooms. Posting to Kandhalla, Bushi Tank, Karli Caves, &c., on the shortest notice. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

THE only Firm in India which REPAIRS and replaces new Spring to Air Guns with 3 months' Guarantee, including breakages. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.—Over 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret, Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths, suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.—ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THE BONA-FIDE Auction Sale of Mr. W. E. HART's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Horses, Carriages, Garden, &c., at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 and 3-5 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE by AUCTION, 12th February, Furniture, Glass, China, Books, Pictures, Plants, Carriages. Property of W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

WATCHMAKER, WANTED IMMEDIATELY. None but competent man need apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

OFFICE TO LET, from 1st of March. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to WEST END WATCH Co., Meadow Street.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent middle-aged EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of two children. State salary wanted.—Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper, with certificates of former services.

WANTED, experienced COTTON CLERKS, STORES CLERKS, and TIMEKEEPERS for Mill Work. Previous experience necessary. Also two OFFICE CLERKS, well versed in accounts and WRITING a very good hand.—Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of an Infant on the Voyage to England about the end of March. Free passage will be given in return. Apply to "L.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER by the 5th Bombay L. I. under orders for Bombay. Must be able to teach both Brass and String Bands. Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 5th Bo. L. I., Baroda.

WANTED, S. B. 4-Bore or D. B. 8-Bore RIFLE, and a D. B. 10 or 12-Bore RIFLE, with small supply of cartridges. Apply "W. D.," care of Messrs. KING KING and Co.

WANTED, an experienced PARSI GRADUATE. The salary of Rs. 250 per Mensem. Apply to "M.," care of this Paper.

FORGET-ME-NOT.—New and Pretty POLKA for the PIANO, by J. David, Re. 1-4.—S. ROSE and Co., near P. & O. Office, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

TO BE LET.—TOP FLOOR of the Tract and Book Society. Nice, airy residence. Rent, Rs. 100 a month.

TO LET.—From February, GROUND FLOOR, KHUSROO LODGE, opposite St. Mary's College. Cool, commodious, and comfortable.—Apply on Premises.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE SAILOR HATS, Covered Cloth, Fancy Cloth Bands, in every Favorite Shade, extremely Stylish. Rs. 3.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

G. C. H. W. is EARNESTLY REQUESTED to SEND ADDRESS. Urgent.—M. A. J. R.

BREAKFASTS AND TIFFINS.—Tea, Coffee and Ices, Mutton Patties, &c., at PEARSE'S, the Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DISTRICT OFFICER'S KIT, comprising Furniture, Tents, Horses, Dog-cart, &c. Apply to "J. D. F.," Post Office, Nassik.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Well-bred Pair GALLOWAYS, 13·3. Age about six. Dark bays. Go in Double and Single Harness, and excellent hacks. Sold separately or Pair. Rs. 400. Believed sound. To be seen in Bombay. Apply W. G. C., care of Messrs. KING KING and Co., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P.," care of this Office.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.
IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.
Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Shikaries.
A fresh Supply received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
BY J. K. STARLEY & Co.,
OF COVENTRY.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

For Strength, Elegance, and Lightness they are Unrivalled.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.......................... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DEOLALI (BAKERY HOUSE).

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 85 and 86, of 1886, Suleman Lucka vs. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, the undermentioned valuable landed property at Deolali :—

All that piece of land, situate in the Bhagoor Village, in the registration district of Nassik, together with the building thereon standing and known as the Bakery Building, which said land forms part of Survey No. 363, and admeasures on the north 188 feet in length from east to west, and 148 feet in length on the south, and 62 feet in length, on the east, and 83 feet in length on the west, and is bounded on the west by the road to the Bhagoor village, and on the north by the water nulla, and south by the land of Sorabjee Dosabhoy Framroz.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Attorney for the receiver, or to the undersigned.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

Sale of stock-in-trade of watches, jewellery, clocks, show cases, &c., advertised to be sold by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Mr. E. I. Brandon, an insolvent, who lately carried on business under the name and firm of Brandon and Co., has been POSTPONED until 17th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 12, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

THERE was no change in Consols in London yesterday, Reuter's financial telegram to hand this morning still quoting 97⅝, and the market rates of discount were unaltered ; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109¾. The price of Bar Silver advanced ⅛d. per oz., say to 46¼d. ; and Rupee Securities, following suit, were ½ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents, at £77½ and £79¼, respectively ; while in New York there was a rise of ⅞ cent in the metal at 101 ⅝ cents., demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent higher at 4·87¾ dollars. The London Banks made no further change in the buying rate on India yesterday. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 95½ ; Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·22½.

The Linseed Market was dull, but Friday's quotations of 42s. 3d. per quarter, on the spot, and 42s. to arrive, ex-quay, are repeated. Wheat also was dull and both No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi were ¼d. per cental lower on the spot in Liverpool at 7s. 7d. for the former, and 7s. 4d. for the latter, ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull, all round, last evening, and American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower ; but spot prices both for Americans and Surats were unaltered. The sales were again small at Monday's figures of 6,000 bales, including 500 Surats. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Quotations from New York come unaltered at 9¼ cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 9-13 cents for May Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales, making the total from the commencement of the season compare as follows with the Arrivals in the same period for the previous two years :—

	1891	1890	1889
Tuesday's Receipts ...	25,000	17,000	25,000
Three days' do. ...	76,000	52,000	72,000
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	5,461,000	5,122,000	4,612,000

A Washington telegram of yesterday's date through Reuter states that according to the Agricultural Bureau report the bolling of the Cotton crop was very rapid early in the autumn, exceeding the capacity of the pickers, and the Cotton was thereby exposed to unusually wet weather, and is generally discoloured, and the fibre injured. The average product is 106.

Our local Market for the staple has been quiet to-day at previous quotations ; but a great deal has been done though less than yesterday, by some 1,500 bales, and exporters have been free buyers than the Mills. The former have taken 2,300 bales consisting of 1,400 bales of Akola, Ginned, at Rs. 170-8 ; 400 Karanja, at Rs. 178; 300 Bengals, at Rs. 162-6½; and 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 165 : while for local Spinners' account the purchases have been 500 bales of ready new Dhulia, at Rs. 149-50 ; 400 Karanja, Ginned, at Rs. 186¼ ; 300 Julgaum at Rs. 165¼ ; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 176 ; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 198 ; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 175 ; and 100 Barsee, at Rs. 192¼ ; besides 100 bales of old Morvee, at Rs. 153½ per candy.

WHEAT.—With less encouragement from the other side, business in this market continues to be on a small scale, but the tone remains steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,830 bales.
Wheat	6,236 cwt.
Linseed	6,999 "
Rapeseed	1,338 "
Gingelly	8,546 "
Poppy Seed	911 "
Groundnuts	6,530 "

FREIGHTS have been weaker for prompt shipment; but the market is steady for forward loading, and quotations are unchanged.

Exchange opened this morning with an appearance of firmness in the market, and with rates ⅛d. higher than last evening's quotations at 1s. 5⅝d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6d. for three months' sight Credits : but the feeling afterwards became very dull, with little business doing beyond some small lots of Bank Paper, sold at 1s. 5⅝d. for this month's delivery, and at 1s. 5 13-16 and ⅞d. forward ; and rates declined 1-16d. all round during the day, closing quiet at our quotations for ready business, and with forwards Demand 1s. 5⅞d. for March, and 1s 5 13-16d. for April ; and Credits at 1s. 6d. for March, and 1s. 6⅛d. for April-May.

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5⅜d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1·88¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a strong upward movement in this market to-day, and rates for Four per cents. have advanced 3-16 to ¼ per cent. At one time the cash price was 104 7-16, and there were buyers for the next settlement at 104 5-16 ; but closing quotations were 104⅜ for cash, 104⅜ for the 2nd March account, and 104 for April ; 4½ per cents. being quoted at 107, nominal.

SHARES continue to be neglected to a great extent, and little fresh business has transpired again to-day on any line, the market generally being quiet but steady at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah	4
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	97⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½.
4½ per cent. "	79¼.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¾
Bar Silver	46¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 10.

10 p.m.	68·6

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

6 a.m...	68·9
10 a.m...	76·4
2 p.m...	78·0
4 p.m...	76·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

Communication with British Guiana cut off by failure of cable. Trinidad Demerara frequent steamers chartered.

Steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius 4 p.m. on the 14th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th February, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	6	25 p.m.	18	36
Teheran	11	3	37 p.m.	...	16
Suez	11	2	45 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 11th February, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	53	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	2	24	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAGAN—February 5, at Lahore, the wife of Captain C. G. F. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MACKINTOSH—February 1, at 18, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of A. R. Mackintosh, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRABBINS—February 2, at Chittagong, of small-pox, Alfred Brabbins, Engineer.

GIRARD—February 7, at 3, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, Esther Hall, widow of Henry Charles Girard, H. E.I.C.S.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1891.

THE public will, we believe, be satisfied that the ends of justice have been met by the comparatively light sentence of two months' simple imprisonment which has been passed upon Cassum Sajan, the builder of the ill-fated house in Jambli Street. From one point of view the sentence seems inadequate to, at all events, the results of the prisoner's carelessness. Twenty-nine people were victims to this man's practical experiments in the art of jerry building, and if that fact is considered it will appear that he got off cheaply enough. The jury acquitted him of the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but by a majority of six to three they found him guilty of a "rash and negligent act." The distinction between the two offences is plainly marked in the Penal Code, where the maximum punishment provided in the one case is transportation for life, and in the other imprisonment for two years. Mr. Justice Farran pointed out that in order to constitute culpable homicide not amounting to murder there must be a knowledge in the mind of the accused person that he was endangering human life. Another exponent of the Code has defined this offence as acting with the consciousness that mischievous and illegal consequences may follow, though with the hope that they will not, and often with the belief that sufficient precautions have been taken to prevent their happening. The jury were not unduly lenient in doubting if there were any such consciousness in the mind of the Jambli Street house-builder. In culpable negligence that consciousness may be absent. The law, however, assumes that if a man does not know that dangerous consequences may possibly follow his acts he ought to know. As a Madras Judge has defined it, culpable negligence is acting without the consciousness that the illegal and mischievous effect will follow, but in circumstances which show that the actor has not exercised the caution incumbent upon him, and that if he had he would have had the consciousness. The law, in fact, rightly insists upon the responsibility of the ignorant no less than upon that of the enlightened, though it is more lenient in enforcing the responsibility in the one case than in the other. And so the practical meaning of the verdict and sentence in Cassum Sajan's case is that henceforth Bombay builders must not build houses without assuring themselves that all reasonable regard has been paid to the inexorable demands of the law of gravitation. A light sentence will point that moral as well as a heavier one, but it is well that the public should know that for the unconsciously as well as the consciously careless builder the penalties of the law are severe, extending in the case of the latter to a life-long residence in the Andamans.

The prisoner did his best to show that the house fell through no fault in the building, but through a disturbance of the foundation in excavating for a drain. But in this he failed. The one witness who gave serious support to that theory had only examined the place six weeks after the catastrophe, and his evidence was in conflict with that of four engineers. There was striking unanimity in the scientific evidence that the house fell through the absence of proper foundations to the centre line of posts which, in default of cross walls, had to bear the weight of the upper part of the building. The site of the house was an old buffalo shed, on the saturated and yielding floor of which a thin stratum of stones and chunam and rubbish had been laid. A site more in need of all reasonable precautions towards solidity could not well be imagined ; yet Cassum Sajan built as though he had a solid rock for the bed of his house. No care was taken to find solid soil, or to supply a substitute for it ; on this stratum of rather harder *kuchra* than usual a line of slabs were placed, and on these the posts that would bear up a house weighing five hundred tons were raised. One witness estimated that the posts bore a weight three times greater than they were able to bear ; so that even if the central foundations had not sunk the posts resting on them would in time have yielded to the pressure upon them. But upon the facts of the case as to the causes which led to the disaster there is little room for difference of opinion. The central point of the case was indicated in one sentence in the evidence of Mr. Morris :—"A person who had any knowledge of building must have anticipated if he thought about it at all, that his act would endanger the building, and most probably would cause its fall." It is true that there was a conflict of evidence upon the important question of fact whether these wonderful "doghras," or resting places for the central line of posts, were the products of Cassum Sajan's unaided genius, or whether his mistry is to have the credit for them. The prisoner fell back upon the plea of the mistry's superior knowledge; the mistry, on the other hand, told the Court that he had simply followed Cassum's orders in laying in these "doghras," and the jury seem to have believed him. The responsibility was thus brought home to a man, who, although he has built two other houses, is indulgently deemed to have no knowledge of building. But ignorance of the law, whether of gravitation or otherwise, is no excuse for the violation of it ; it simply removes the case from the operation of the provision against culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and brings it into the category of rash and negligent acts. The meaning of the conviction of the Jambli Street builder, therefore, is that people who put up houses without any knowledge of their business do so at the risk of imprisonment at least. This, as a deterrent to rash experiments with human life and the law of gravitation, ought not to be without value. It should at least convince small capitalists who venture upon building big houses that on the whole it is cheaper to supply competent men to design and superintend the erection of their houses. There is an old saying that the man who builds his own house has a fool for his builder, and Cassum Sajan will have opportunity in the next two months for meditating on that scrap of philosophy.

The result of this case, so far as it establishes, *coram populo*, the principle that the responsibility for the safety of houses rests primarily upon the men who build them, is thus exceedingly satisfactory. There is something of "looking for the stars at mid-day" in trying to place the responsibility elsewhere. Municipal building inspection, as ancillary to the precautions taken by the builder himself, is valuable, and we have all along insisted that it should be made efficient. But we have been careful throughout the discussion to guard against a too prevalent tendency, and rely too exclusively upon building byelaws—which certainly have been too long delayed—and upon building inspection. If we look primarily to the latter we must make up our minds what it means. The efficient inspection of an average of a hundred houses a month is beyond the capacity of the present staff of the Municipality ; it is beyond the capacity of any staff that the Corporation would feel justified in entertaining. We have shown that the system could not be maintained for much less than four lakhs a year, and that it is doubtful if even then the security against hatching and scamping would be sufficient. The limitations which are of necessity imposed upon the vigilance even of an energetic staff of municipal building inspectors have been brought out with sufficient distinctness in recent inquiries, and if we mistake not the public, though they are dissatisfied with the dilatoriness of the Municipality in the matter of building byelaws, have greatly modified their expectation of security from that quarter. But the Jambli Street case has shown that there is one precaution from which good results might be anticipated. If Cassum Sajan had been compelled before commencing to build, to deposit a plan of his house drawn up by a licensed surveyor, and if the bye-laws had prevented the occupation of the house until the same surveyor had given a certificate that the plans had been honestly carrisd out, with good materials, and that the building could be occupied with safety, twenty-nine lives would have been saved, and it would not have been necessary to send the builder to jail for two months. Mere inspection alone by the Municipal authorities will not prevent sharp practices and the use of dangerously inferior material. But the terrors of the law might suffice to make the builder careful if they were supplemented by the professional responsibility of the surveyor, whose living would be in jeopardy if he were to be associated with buildings resting on insecure foundations, and constructed of ant-eaten timber, of half-burnt bricks, and crumbling mortar. A dishonest builder, we have been told, evades the watchfulness of the most careful inspection. Whether his malpractices could as easily escape the notice of a surveyor—holding a license revocable on neglect of professional responsibility—is another question. However, the material for arriving at a right judgment in the matter is now at the disposal of the Municipality, and it is to be hoped that there will be no unnecessary delay in dealing with it.

THE "repatriation" of seven millions of American negroes is seriously proposed by a writer who has contributed a series of articles to the *Times* on the Negro Question in the United States. The expulsion of two millions of Moors from Spain was a trifling affair compared to the project of sending a mass of black humanity across the Atlantic as a means of solving a political and social problem. The descendants of the Arab conquerors had not far to go ; across the narrow Mediterranean lay their original home, where they found their own kindred, bound to them by the bonds of a common religion and old memories. The hardships of that enforced repatriation were no doubt very great ; but there were mitigating conditions which will be wholly absent if the whole of the far larger mass of Southern negroes be packed back to Africa, with or without "compensation" for whatever property they may have acquired in the States since their emancipation during the civil war which destroyed the "peculiar institution." The proposal seems to be put forward quite in earnest. Mr. H. M. Stanley is referred to as taking a hopeful view of the project—his only misgiving being that the idea is too good indeed to be realised by "American capitalists who are like other leaders of men more engaged in decorating their wives with diamonds than in busying themselves with national questions of such import as the removal of the barrier between the North and South." The barrier is of course, the continually increasing negro population of the Southern States. By the Constitution the negroes are free citizens, but they are so oppressed by the once dominant Whites, now a dwindling community, that the desire to escape from "the discomforts and persecution" that hem in their career in America is put forward as one of the most powerful inducements to the Blacks to return to Africa. Race is stronger than law, we are told, and the line is now drawn between white and black more strongly than in the days of slavery. "Miscegenation"—the intermarriage of the races—which was at one time regarded as affording a prospect of amalgamation has failed utterly. The Mulattoes are fewer than before ; the mixed race is no longer recruited by illegitimate offspring of the Caucasian. The brutality of armed mobs is as hard to bear as the cruelty of the slave-drivers. At least so we are told, not by the negroes, but by those who are anxious to bow or kick them out of America." The hopes that freedom and the vices of civilization would prove fatal to the Blacks have been disappointed ; the race is prolific to a fault, it increases and multiplies despite a heavy mortality. The one possibility of eliminating of them is to get them to go to that region of Africa, lying between the Sahara and the Tropic of Capricorn, which includes the Congo Free State, with Senegambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, on the one side, and Zanzibar, Mozambique, and most of the territory scrambled for by the British and German African Companies on the other. That region is "the negro's own country, the place where his ancestors were kidnapped, and in which his race still dwells, this description of the area in question would not pass muster amongst geographers and ethnologists, but it suffices to indicate the patrimony awaiting colonisation by the seven millions of sable American citizens whom it is desired to settle on African soil. Mr. Stanley grows quite poetical in describing the natural beauties and the untold possibilities of the Upper Congo Eldorado an area of "umbrageous forest country one-and-a-half times larger than the whole German Empire," where he is certain that twice seven millions of negroes could be located without disturbing a single tribe of the aborigines now inhabiting it. If this magnificent country be still virgin forest, the presumption would seem to be that it is not inhabited or inhabitable. But to that primeval forest Mr. Stanley and those for whom he speaks would willingly send seven millions of the population of the United States.

MR. H. E. FALK, of Liverpool, in his annual "Salt Circular," has much to say on the benefits which have accrued from the establishment of the Salt Union in England, and he attempts to interpret a decrease in the exports as a necessary adjustment which will eventually operate in favour of the exporters. The exports from the Mersey last year showed a slight increase on the previous year, but they fell short of the average for ten years past by over thirty per cent. This decline, Mr. Falk argues, is mainly due to two causes. The first is the adjustment of the English exports to topographical advantages, rendered more practicable by the Salt Union, and the second the growth of salt manufacture in the United States and the speculative expansion of the Warsaw region. This latter cause, the "circular" admits, involves not a readjustment, but a total loss to the United Kingdom. But America is believed to be promoting an union, and an alliance with England, and this will prevent unremunerative competition. And Mr. Falk further congratulates the trade that Australia and the East are still retained by Cheshire. The decrease he attributes to their return to a "normal demand disturbed by excessive shipments in 1888." But here he seems to have lost sight of recent developments in the salt trade, which in India, at least, seem to point to his theory as not wholly correct. For the first time in its history Burma last year imported shipments of salt from Germany, while the Italian Salt Works at Sheikh Othman, near Aden, have contributed largely to the supply of Bengal. To some extent therefore the decrease of shipments of English salt to the East is caused by something more than self-adjustment. Mr. Falk does not lose sight of German competition, but he maintains that no country like Germany, with an artificial system of commerce, nor any like Spain, making solar or inferior salt, can largely affect Cheshire. The loss of the supply to India, we imagine, would be a somewhat important item to the Cheshire salt-workers, and this is what is threatened. Indian production is increasing, and the imports from Germany and Aden if cheaper than the English commodity will grow with rapidity. Africa, as Mr. Falk points out, may demand more, civilization being proportionate to the consumption of salt, but it will be long before the demand will compensate for the loss of India, besides which Germany, and more particularly Aden are likely to prove sturdy rivals so far as East and South Africa are concerned, and the probabilities are the development of the Aden works will enable the Italians to supply East Africa at far lower rates than could recoup the British Union.

THE meeting of Mahomedans in opposition to Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, which we reported yesterday, would have claimed no notice at our hands but for the erroneous construction which a Mahomedan journalist who took part in it has placed on the Bill. It was represented at the meeting that the proposed measure would debar Mahomedans from marrying their girls on their attaining the marriageable age. Mahomedan books, it was said, fixed the marriageable age of girls at between seven and fifteen, and sanctioned the marriage of a girl who had attained womanhood in that sense. Under the Bill, therefore, the marriage of a girl of eleven years would, it was argued, be null and void, and the husband would be criminally prosecuted. This, of course, is altogether a misconception of the nature and scope of the Bill, and it is possible that this distorted view, which has somehow filtered down to the ignorant and unthinking portion of the Hindu community, will obtain currency in the less enlightened portion of Mahomedan society, if influential Mahomedan gentlemen do not make timely efforts to prevent it. The Anjuman-i-Islam, for instance, which has associated itself with many progressive movements, might undertake to explain the principle and the object of the present Bill to its members, and enlist their sympathy in support of the Government in this matter. Another misconception to which currency has been given at this meeting and elsewhere is that Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill is the outcome of Mr. Malabari's agitation in England. If it is any satisfaction to the orthodox Hindus to know it, they should be reminded that the Viceroy, during the debate on the Bill last month, said that Government had made up their minds to introduce it before they had even heard of the movement in England.

THE business of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday, the trial of the cases having occupied nine days.

THE Yarkandee, named Abdool Mudjid Hajee Ismail, who committed the murder of a country-woman in Tembker Street on the night of the 24th January last, was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a special jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday. The jury took a merciful view of the case, and found him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, on the ground of grave and sudden provocation. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

MR. COOPER yesterday dismissed the summons against the Jockey Greenhalgh for defaming Major Elliot in a letter charging him with having influenced the stewards of the Western India Turf Club to revoke his licence. Mr. Cooper held that the defendant acted in good faith, and that he did not intend to harm Major Elliot. Referring to the fact that Greenhalgh had no opportunity of appearing at the meeting when his license was a second time revoked or knowing what evidence was given or the seasons come to for that revocation, the magistrate said that he had often had brought to his mind during the hearing of the case the maxim which heads the list of old maxims regarding the administration of justice, "*audi alterem partem.*"

A MEETING of the Houseless Leper Relief Fund was held in the Municipal offices last evening, when Mr. H. A. Acworth, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, submitted a statement showing that the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 72,949-6-6 the expenditure to date Rs. 46,131-9:10, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,017-12-8.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 31st January was 311, against 285 and 293 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 4. There were 43 deaths from cholera, against 35 and 30 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 13 deaths from tetanus, against 13, in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 118 and 30 respectively, against 105 and 32 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 374 per mille per annum, against 30·4, the mean of the last five years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—His Excellency General Vasco Guedes, who has been relieved from his office of Governor-General of Goa, his services being required by the Minister in an important mission to which he is about to be nominated, as stated in the Ministerial decree published in the *Lisbon Gazette*, and bearing date 8th January last, will, at the special request of the Minister for the Colonies, continue in his present office until the arrival of his successor, General de Cunha, who is expected in Goa early next month. We learn that the Municipal Corporation of Salsette, Goa, have asked the following gentlemen in Bombay to form a committee to welcome on their behalf the new Governor General of Goa, General Cunha, on his arrival here from Lisbon. The gentlemen selected are Senhor Conteno, the Consul General for Portugal, Senhor Commendador Quadros, Doctor Coutinho, M.R.C.S., and Mr. Julis Ribeiro, B.A.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANK MOVEMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The sum of one hundred thousand pounds was paid into the Bank of England yesterday and one million in gold withdrawn for France.

MR. GOSCHEN'S GOLD COINAGE SCHEME.

Mr. Goschen has resolved not to press for a Gold Coinage Bill until he has decided regarding the expediency of linking the withdrawal of light gold with further proposals relating to the currency.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Malabar has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

THE TITHES BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Tithes Bill has been passed through Committee.

LEAVE FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

The Bill introduced by Lord Cross to enable certain high officers in India to come home on certain occasions without vacating their appointments has been read a first time in the House of Lords.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates for the coming year amount to seventeen and a half million sterling, being a decrease of two hundred and ninety thousand pounds.

THE PARNELLITE PARTY.

All attempts to bring about a settlement between the two sections of the Parnellites have collapsed.

ITALIAN CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

ROME, FEB. 10.

The Marquis di Rudini has issued a circular to the Foreign Powers in which he states his intention of continuing the pacific policy of his predecessor and of seeking to strengthen the friendship that exists between Italy and all the Powers.

THE NATAL PARLIAMENT.

DURBAN, FEB. 10.

The Natal Parliament have passed the Responsible Government Bill.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 10.

According to the Agricultural Bureau report the bolling was very rapid early in the autumn exceeding the capacity of the pickers and the cotton was thereby exposed to unusually wet weather and is generally discolored and the fibre injured.

The average product is 106.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here or Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day, and the s. s. Ballaarat, for Colombo and Australia, left at the same time.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BURMESE OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 9.

A man, named Oung Bah, is being prosecuted at Pegu for receiving money on the representation that he could influence Mr. Duke, the Deputy Commissioner.

As regards the latter a complaint is now being investigated departmentally. On Saturday Mr. Duke was examined. The story for the prosecution is that Oung Bah received Rs. 1,140 from Taroke Pyew, one of the accused in the Tek Kanaing dacoity, to influence Mr. Duke; Oung Bah representing that in a previous case where Moung Po Pe, a Myook, was accused of violating a woman, he (Oung Bah) received a sum of money and Po Pe was acquitted. The defence is that the money was deposited for safe keeping or to employ a pleader for defence. Mr. Duke deposed that when his attention was called to the matter he investigated it. Oung Bah said he received Rs. 800; but to employ a pleader. He ordered the money to be restored and asked Taroke Pyewi if he would prosecute Oung Bah. But Taroke Pyew refused, being satisfied, and getting back Rs. 800. He did not direct Oung Bah to be prosecuted, because he thought it a civil matter. Mr. Duke then ordered Oung Bah to leave Pegu.

The case will be continued on Tuesday.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP RACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 11.

The following is a list of the starters' weights, and the latest betting on the Civil Service Cup Race:—Sylvia, 9st 9lb; Necklett, 9st 9lb; Little-Wonder, 9st 7lb; Frisky, 9st 3lb; Rex, 9st 3lb; Dora, 7st 8lb; and Sthelena, 7st 8lb.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Sylvia, 3 to 1 on Little Wonder, 6 to 1 on Frisky, 8 to 1 on Sthelena, 10 to 1 on Necklett, 12 to 1 on Dora, and 30 to 1 on Rex.

THE SILLADAR CAVALRY PAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 11.

Orders are just out for increasing the pay of the Silladar Cavalry to Rs. 32 per month.

LEAVE.

Eight months' furlough from 1st March is granted to Mr. J. Beames, Bengal Board of Revenue.

Captain J. Strachey, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. P., is granted two and a half months' privilege leave to admit of his accompanying his Regiment the 11th Bengal Infantry, on the Black Mountain Expedition.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The Maharaja of Kashmir and his brother Sardar Ram Singh, both of whom who had volunteered their services on the Black Mountain Expedition as well as the troops of their State, have been acknowledged by the Government of India cordially, but declined in explanation that the Expedition about to be sent across the frontier is only a small affair.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left here for Bombay and Karachi this evening.

PORT SAID, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela left here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

THE COMING CENSUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The meeting of the representatives of the various native communities which was called, at the instance of our ever-energetic and public-spirited Municipal Commissioner on Monday afternoon, was, it is universally admitted, called not a day sooner than necessary. In fact, there are those who entertain the opinion that it might have been called a fortnight earlier. However it matters little. What is of importance is that the Municipal Commissioner invited the representatives with a view to exchange opinions in connexion with the practical working of the coming census. Mr. Drew, the Census Officer appointed by the local Government, was there to express his own views in the matter and in turn to elicit the views of those invited. That was a very proper course to adopt. The substance of that officer's observations amounted to this. That the ignorant and the illiterate so far misunderstood the object of the census, when last taken, that many of them ascribed to the Government the sinister design of spiriting them away in the rocky regions of Afghanistan to fight the Ameer; while many more thought that the Government, when counting the heads of the population, had an eye to enriching its treasury by some kind of new taxation, specially income-tax. It goes without saying that the first ascription prevailed because of the freshness of the Afghan campaign, which had then just terminated. There was a grain of truth at the bottom of this not unnatural suspicion. The serious gaps which the two disastrous compaigns against the Afghans had left in many a Bombay regiment in the field had led to the recruiting sergeant being actively abroad in the various villages which furnish the ordinary annual supply. Is it surprising if the superstitious and the timid immediately connected the one fact with the other? Remembering also, the fact that no class of people are so easily scared away as Indian villagers by any unusual event, celestial or mundane, such as the appearance of a comet or other heavenly phenomenon or the appearance of a living monstrosity, or of a witch, all in flames stalking at the dead of night and so forth the legend connecting census operations with recruiting is not often either so unintelligible or surprising.

Then, as to new taxation, that is no new idol of the market. This is a belief entertained not only by ignorant villagers, but by the many literate in towns and cities. It is the logical outcome of certain curious coincidences in the past history of British Indian administration. For instance, the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 was followed up about a year after with an income-tax of five per cent. And this was followed again by a census of the population twelve months later. New as the tax was, having been for the first time courageously introduced into the country by the ever-to-be-lamented Mr. Wilson, and provoking as it did great agitation the very fact of the census having so soon followed in its train, was naturally coupled with the incident. Men's minds were alarmed it was thought that inasmuch as the Government was in the dark to discover what might be the yield of the new taxation, resort was had to the device of the census with the ulterior object of ascertaining accurately what was the actual population who could be assessed to the tax. Having regard to the state of education at the time, and the want of a fairly enlightened native press, it could not be said that it was illogical on the part of the ignorant classes to connect the census as 1862 with the income-tax of 1861, and since it is said that history repeats itself, it is not surprising that the recollection of the incidents of those years was recalled, and the census of 1881 was again connected with a design on the part of the Government to devise some new form of taxation, to pay the cost of the Afghan campaigns which had then just terminated. The popular syllogism may be constructed as follows:—

Government introduces new taxation on the close of an Indian war.

The Afghan campaign has ended.

Therefore Government will introduce some new tax or other.

The major premises, again, derived support from the analogy of the previous incident. The meeting led to the income-tax. So, too, the Afghan campaign must lead to a new tax. In fact, while the campaign was going on, the Government had introduced the license-tax, which had also met with strong popular opposition, the bitterness of which was aggravated by the injudicious and impolitic refusal of Sir Richard Temple to allow the use of the Town Hall for protesting against the tax. Of course, by the end of 1880, the license-tax was abolished; but people were far from satisfied that it might not be reimposed in some new form. In fact, for the third time, within 25 years, direct taxation had to be imposed. The imposition of the income-tax in 1886-87, after the Penjdeh scare on the one side, and the forcible seizure of Upper Burma on the other, is too recent in the public mind to need any extended reference here.

It will be thus perceived that the popular suspicion is not unfounded. I mean the suspicion of the teeming suspicious mass, who, in spite of the progress of education and the existence of a healty vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press, are still illiterate and ignorant enough. From their point of view, it is natural at this juncture, when a fresh census is on the tapis, that they should ascribe to Government the reasons which found currency in 1881, but which the Government of the day did not consider it sufficiently weighty to contradict. From its own point of view, it may have been justified in refraining from giving the contradiction. But in a country so situated as ours, the first aim of Government ought to be to understand the feelings and ascertain the innermost thoughts of the masses, and do everything in its power, humanly speaking, to remove unfounded prejudices and beliefs against itself. It is only by such a method that the Government could put itself in accord with popular sentiments and hope to deserve their implicit confidence. Consequently it is highly expedient on general grounds, as well as on grounds of State polity that Government should sedulously cultivate those practical methods which may enable it to effectually attain the object in view.

It was for the reasons above set forth that I ventured to impress on the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Drew at Monday's meeting the expediency of the Government issuing a resolution stating exactly what the aim and object of the present census is. And on the relative document, emanating from "Bombay Castle," and broadly disseminated far outside in every nook and corner of the Presidency, will, in my humble opinion, remove that suspicion to which the two official gentlemen alluded in their respective addresses. It should be remembered that, however priests, mullahs, and other ecclesiastical officers of the different native communities may endeavour to remove the popular suspicion, there must always remain a sort of *mental reservation* behind, which it is not possible to dismiss from the uneducated and the ignorant without an authoritative declaration. These classes think that those who *samjaoo* them are men who partly owe the position and influence which they enjoy in their respective communities to the favours of Government. Thus, their efforts to explain the real object are considered not quite disinterested. Some have vague notions that the heads and other leaders are exempted from taxation, while they are to be cozened into emptying their own pockets for the dread tax-gatherer. But when the mass is told on the declared authority of the *Sirkar* itself what is its sole object, their reservation at once give way to confidence. This is the difference between mullahs, priests, and heads of castes explaining the object *on their own responsibility*, and the same objects as interpreted on the strength of the declaration in black and white of the responsible Government itself. Thus, a resolution of the nature I have referred to is likely to disarm the slightest suspicion which the ignorant may continue to entertain *even after* all explanations are non-officially given, and tend to inspire confidence which, it is needless to say, is highly necessary for the accuracy of the returns, so far as it is possible and practical. This method of interpreting the real object of the Government is, I need scarcely state, more imperative in villages and talukas than in towns and cities where, of course, the intensity of the popular suspicion is of course not so great.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA.

Feb. 11.

A BERLIN sportsman, Herr Ernest Seebohm has just driven in a two-horse carriage from Hamburg to Nice. A Berlin correspondent tells us tha two years ago he rode the same distance. From Berlin, Herr Seebohm first drove to Hamburg as a trial trip, then returned to Berlin, and proceeded *via* Jena, Eisenach, Frankfort, Heidelberg, Strasburg, Zurich, Brunnen, Axenstrasse, the Gotthard, Bellinzona, Lugano, Como, Milan, Alessandria, Savona, Zuelia, San Remo, Mentone, and Monaco to Nice, where he will remain for the winter. The horses, a five-year-old white and a seven-year-old light bay, are thoroughbred Hungarians, and shod with the best English shoes. They performed the distance in an excellent manner, without flagging in the least, and they entered Nice in first-rate condition. They were only re-shod once during the drive—in Strassburg. The vehicle is a light shooting carriage with brakes. Herr Seebohm drove about twenty-five miles per day. He intends returning to Berlin in summer in the same manner, *via* France.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Troopship Malabar, which left Bombay on January 15th with invalids and time-expired men, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday afternoon delivered judgment in the Greenhalgh Defamation Case, and discharged the accused Donald Greenhalgh. Having considered the correspondence and facts of the case he had come to the conclusion there was no *prima facie* proof of harm to the complainant as was necessary under Explanation 4 of Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. He had, Mr. Cooper said, often had brought to his mind during the hearing of the case, that maxim which headed the list of old maxims regarding the administration of justice, and one that should be considered as the first rule of all meetings held for doing justice to any one, *audi alterem partem*. No man should be condemned unheared.

THE total number of men who surrendered the other day to Mr. Martini, Superintendent of Police, Katha, with their leader, Nga Hmat, was forty.

THE only violent crimes in Upper Burma for the week ending 17th January were one robbery at Mektila and one dacoity at the Ruby Mines. The other districts were absolutely free from violent crime. For the week ending the 24th January the return is as follows:—One dacoity, in which ten men were engaged and two villages wounded; another from Sikaw, where some policemen were attacked by dacoits, and one of the former was killed and two wounded. The other violent crimes in Upper Burma were petty robberies or dacoities.

A RECORD well worthy of notice was made at the Mozufferpore race meeting, which is just over. Out of fourteen events on the card, Captain Carandini rode the winner in eleven; carrying off two out of three races on the first day, *all five* on the second, and four out of six on the third. In many instances, too, he was riding against strong favourites, so that any backer who had had an inspiration to follow the gallant Hussar's mounts all through would have returned home a rich man.

THE walled enclosure at Mandalay, which now contains the greater part of cantonments and is styled the City of Mandalay, will in futnre be known as Fort Dufferin.

FURTHER news from Moneik says that Lieutenant Tighe and the Gurkhas successfully attacked Kyusa, killing thirteen men, seven of whom were followers of Nya Kyaw, and included Bo San Pan. One Gurkha was killed. The rest of the enemy are at Loikon.

GENERAL COLLETT, accompanied by Major Gwatkin, arrived at Changsil on the 28th ultimo, where he was met by Captain Williamson, Dr. Whitchurch and Lieutenant Cole, and marched to Aijal on the 30th. After inspecting the Changsil garrison on the 1st instant he marched to the Sonai, where he was met by Colonel Evans and Mr. McCabe, who had come down from Lalbura, and consulted with them as to the force to be in future left in the country. It is probable that the head-quarters and nearly the whole of the police battalion will be moved to Fort Aijal, but nothing has as yet been definitely settled. General Collett left Aijal for Silchar on the 5th instant. He returns by the river route, having marched from Silchar by the new road via the Rengti range, which is being completed by Mr. Sweet. The Lushais come readily to work at Fort Aijal, where the police are engaged in building new quarters and stockades. Lieutenant Tytler has returned from Silchar.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the cold at Nuwara Eliya (Ceylon) in the early mornings has of late been very marked, the oldest inhabitant not recollecting it so severe for many years. The grass, flowers and vegetables are reported to be "burnt up" by the cold, and the cattle are suffering from want of pasturage.

THE Russian press censor having ordered the expunging of thirteen verses of the Koran has aroused deep indignation among the Mahommedan subjects of the Czar. The Amir of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva are arranging a deputation to intercede with the Czar not to allow the abridgment of the Koran.

CAPTAIN AND LADY FLORENCE STREATFEILD and Lord F. Hamilton, who is at present touring through the North-West Provinces, and Mr. H. Hungerford, leave Calcutta to-day to join a shooting party given by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar. Lieutenant Ehlers, the German traveller, will also join the party.

THE man who got himself arrested at Gerona, in Catalonia, on the ground that he was Padlewski, the assassin of General Seliverstoff, turns out to be one Leopold Caberg, a well-know Parisian *vaurien* who has been convicted several times for theft and swindling. The real Padlewski is still at large.

SURGEON S. E. SARKIES, who went home on furlough in March last for one year, has returned to India, and will shortly be re-posted as Surgeon of the Chingleput District, and Superintendent of the Reformatory School; Dr. A. L. Patch, now at Chingleput, proceeding to Coconada to act as the District Surgeon there.

FROM the Annual Report of the Committee of the Lady Dufferin Fund it appears that over twelve lakhs have been already spent in the erection of buildings especially adapted for affording medical relief to native women. The number of women who had received medical aid during the year comes to 411,000, and by far the greater part of this relief has been afforded by thirty-eight hospitals of various sizes, all directly governed by or affiliated to or connected with the Association. The total income of the Central Committee up to date has been Rs. 8,83,735. The amount now ihvested by the Central Committee and provincial branches is nearly eleven lakhs, producing an annual income of about Rs. 50,000; besides which the local associations and committees possess independent invested funds of Rs. 3,39,000. There is a sum in hand amounting to Rs. 35,000, and donations have been promised to the extent of Rs. 1,70,000.

DURING the banquet in honour of the Czarewitch that was given in Calcutta by Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, conversation was at its height, when a loud report was heard, followed by a crash of falling glass. Silence reigned supreme in a moment, and people half rose from their chairs, only to be reassured when the *khansamah* brought news that some sodawater bottles had burst.

MR. W. G. KING, now in charge of the Special Vaccine Supply Department in Madras, was permitted to experiment upon the system of scarification, introduced by him, in lieu of the old system of puncturation, which has been condemned. Dr. Laing, the Sanitary Commissioner, considers, from the result of such experiments, that Dr. King's scarifier is dangerous in the hands of careless and unskilful vaccinators. He therefore recommends the use of Dr. Shortt's needles in lieu of the scarifier.

IT is possible, says a Rangoon paper, that the work of iron manufacture may become an important industry in Burma, for the supply is not lacking, though the conditions of successful working may not yet be present. The chief difficulty is a cheap supply of labour. Iron abounds in many places, and is smelted by the Burmese according to their primitive methods.

THE news from the Mantone column, which left Bernard Myo, on the 16th January last, is assuring. From a private letter received from the front it would appear that the advanced column has had a lively skirmish with the rebels. The Kathan's brother and a host of rebels were killed and the village was burnt down on the 28th ultimo. The loss sustained was one man of the 2nd Devons killed. On the 29th Lower Kathan was routed, and his villages or stockade burnt. He himself is reported to be wounded. The force is marching on. Major Kelsall, 2nd Devonshire Regiment, is determined to push on and teach the rebels a lesson. These are the first tidings of the column, though helios are in full working order with Momeit.

A CAMP DRUND telegram of Saturday last says:—The second column arrived there on Friday last after a very rough march, mostly up the bed of the Ghaosdurra nullah, in which was about six inches of water. No opposition was expected or met with, but had the nullah been held it would have taken us some little time to force, as there were splendid positions all along the crags which crowned the nullah. On the advance guard nearing Drund they got information that Makhmaddin's household, cattle, &c., had just left the village, and they hurried on in pursuit. Three nullahs run into the Drund Valley. Captain Mason proceeded up the left nullah, which leads to Lorsmutz via Muchina; Lieutenant Bretherton proceeded by the central nullah and captured a drove of cattle which the villagers claim; and the third party, with Colonel Turner and Captain Sandys, our energetic C.C.O., went up the nullah to the right, which leads to the village of Domandi, but getting information that the cattle had been taken by the central road they turned back and joined the second party. There seems to be no doubt that Makhmaddin's encumbrances were being sheltered here, and I hear that the tribe is to be punished. The 1st Punjab Infantry at Gwada should have a good chance of capturing Makhmaddin. The column left here this morning for Tulai, a village at the mouth of the nullah where the stream enters British territory and towards Kachai.

A SAD accident occurred on the morning of the 6th at the rifle range of the European Infantry at Multan, the choukidar having been shot at the door of his hut by the ricochet of a Martini bullet at a distance of about 800 yards from the target, and to the right of the line of fire.

MR. THAMOTHARAM PILLAI, B.A., B.L., who was formerly a Superintendent in the Madras Accountant-General's Office, and latterly Judge of the Puddukotta High Court, is now on a visit to Ceylon, engaged in the collection of old Tamil manuscripts which he intends to preserve from obscurity by editing them. He has already published about ten of them, and they are by reason of their antiquity an interest invaluable additions to Tamil literature. He will shortly return to Madras.

LOCUST swarms have appeared in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, and in the latter district have done some damage to crops.

THERE can be little doubt, writes a frontier paper, that the report of the Amir's death telegraphed by Reuter *via* Askabad and Russia was only a revival of the rumour industriously circulated in North-Eastern Afghanistan by certain Mullas hostile to the Amir. Since that rumour reached India, we have had later news of His Highness's recovery from his attack of gout, which at one time had been dangerous; and letters despatched from Cabul as late as January 21 made no mention of any relapse or illness of any kind. Besides, it would be impossible for such an occurrence as the death of the Amir not to be well-known in Northern India before it could reach Bombay *via* Central Asia.

A DESPATCH from the Miranzai Expedition, dated Camp Mir Asgar, through Kohat, 6th February, says:—The 2nd column arrived here about 4 p.m. yesterday after a trying march. They were lucky in finding a fairly dry camping ground. The day was fine, although clouds were gathering in the evening. The column left here this morning for Drand in the Shaikhan country, about eleven miles from here. Sir William Lockhart and staff accompany the column. Several cases of pneumonia were admitted into hospital yesterday, and the late severe weather is beginning to tell on the troops. There was a sharp frost again last night. The 1st column arrived yesterday at Khawroi from Gwada in a snow-storm.

HERR OTTO EHLERS, the distinguished German traveller now in India, it is stated, intends, if possible, paying a visit to the Garrow Hills to see how elephant-catching is carried on in this country. His object is hereafter to form *kheddahs* in the German territory in Eastern Africa, where the difficulties in connection with transport animals are very great. Mules, ponies and camels die off quickly in the African jungles, but there are thousands of wild elephants waiting to be caught in the forests. On the slope of Kilimanjaro many herds are to be met with, and if Mr. Sanderson were there with his skilled followers and trained elephants there would certainly be large catches made every year. The cost of importing elephants from India to Zanzibar in large numbers is prohibitive. It would average some two thousand rupees per head. There is, however, no reason why a few highly-trained animals should not be sent over and *kheddah* operations begun. In a few years the original expenditure would be covered many times over, and the African elephant would then become something more than a mere ivory-bearing animal to be slaughtered wholesale. Herr Ehlers will, we hope, carry out this experiment, as it is one which would benefit Englishmen and Germans alike in East Africa.

A STRANGE story is current at St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian Minister of Interior had been offered a bribe of a million roubles to use his influence to postpone the final settlement of the Jewish question on anti-Semitic lines. The Minister took the money to the Czar, who devoted half of it to the Red Cross Society and half to the peasantry and distressed provinces. A Jewish banker, Baron Genzburg, has been arrested at St. Petersburg on a charge of attempting to bribe the Minister of the Interior with a cheque for a million roubles. After investigation the Baron was released.

A FORT AIGAL telegram of Sunday says:—No opposition has been met with across the Sonai. All the chiefs who have been visited by Colonel Evans' column provided rice and labour freely. The villages already visited, namely Poiboi's, Lalbura's, and Bangteya's, must be among the largest in Lushailand, consisting of 800, 500 and 700 houses, respectively. Lengkam's village, to which the column is now, *en route* is said, however, to be larger than any of them. Colonel Evans and Mr. McCabe held a most successful durbar at Poiboi's village, at which the two young sons of Poiboi, who died a few months ago, were brought forward to Mr. McCabe, who was told that he must now be their father, a charge he readily accepted, with certain reservations.

THE literary heroine of the hour in New York is Mrs. Burton Harrison, author of that very clever book, "The Anglomaniacs." Mrs. Harrison is of the "first families" in Virginia and has blue blood in her veins. Her husband, a New York lawyer, was, before the Civil War, Private Secretary to Jefferson Davis. Without being pretty, Mrs. Harrison is a graceful woman, with perfect taste, quick, eager and attractive. Her house in New York, filled with bric-a-brac, and beautifully decorated, is a centre of social as well as literary life, Mrs. Harrison's social position is as assured as is her quickly-acquired literary celebrity.

IN consequence of pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan by the English, Russian, and German representatives at Constantinople concerning the policy of the Porte towards the Armenians, an Imperial Irade had been issued, whereby seventy-five Armenians detained in State prisons on suspicion of being concerned in agitation were liberated on Saturday. A *Te Deum* was sung in the Armenian churches in Constantinople, and the liberated prisoners assisted at the service at the Cathedral at which the Patriarch officiated, after which they took the oath of allegiance to the Sultan. This step is supposed to indicate a new policy, for not only were these prisoners released, but instructions were sent to Armenia that whatever Armenians were under restraint were to be set free, and if henceforth the Armenians have any cause of complaint they are to appeal directly to the Sultan through the Patriarch.

IT seems the new Austrian florins have the Emperor's head on one side and the inscription "Francis Joseph, Austrian Emperor," and on the other the double-headed eagle and on the words "Hungariæ, Bohemiæ, Galiziæ, Lodomeriæ, Illiriæ, Rex." A Hungarian Deputy, Baron Koess, made this the ground of a serious interpellation in the Hungarian Parliament. He wishes to have Hungary on the same side of the coin with Austria, and only the courtesy titles on the other side. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* expects that this question will busy the Hungarian Reichstag for some time and will create much bad feeling.

THE GREENHALGH DEFAMATION CASE.

THE case in which Donald Greenhalgh, the jockey, is charged with defamation by Major Elliott, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, was resumed yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, for the defence.

Mr. Cooper, in delivering judgment, said: Mr. Burder, who appeared on behalf of Major Elliott, in opening the case and in his evidence, has limited the complainant to the words in the accused's letter, dated from Poona on October 5, 1890, and published in the *Times of India* on October 7, 1890. "I have this morning received a letter from the Secretary of the Western India Turf Club, saying that my license has been again revoked. This is the second time that you have influenced the stewards to injure me, and they have again acted on a one-sided statement without giving me a hearing." The complainant's case rests alone on the straightforward statement given by Major Elliott and the documents that have been put in. The question is, was the accused justified in making and publishing that statement in his letter of October 5 at the time he did in reply to the complainant's letter of the 27th September, 1890? Did he make that statement in good faith? On reading that leter I must call attention to two paragraphs. "I lent my good offices in the matter partly out of friendship for the stewards, whom I knew would like to have the matter settled, more particularly as Doctor Gaye was going home and there would be no one to look after the suit properly when he was gone, and partly out of sympathy for you, because although I had originally given evidence against you, subsequently I was led to think that there was a doubt that the mare was not stopped by sickness in the race, and I thought if there was a doubt you certainly ought to have the benefit of it; and I stated my opinion to that effect to several of the stewards. But your action in filing a suit against them precluded them from any further consideration of your case, and an absolutely necessary preliminary to any reconsideration of it was an unconditional withdrawal of the suit. So I interested myself on your behalf, as I was really sorry for you, and I told you so; but beyond this I had no interest whatever in your case." "I have to tell you that I will give you only till Tuesday night at 8 p.m. on the 30th inst at the Byculla Club to return to me my cheque. If I do not receive it by that day, I will at once, without further communicating with you, lay a copy of this letter officially before the stewards, and when they hear you say you have been paid to withdraw unconditionally from the suit, I shall be much surprised if they do not meet that statement by again forthwith cancelling your license." Might not the accused reasonably conclude from the first paragraph that Major Elliott had originally given evidence against him before his license was first revoked, and also that his letter of the 27th of September had been officially placed before the stewards before his license was a second time revoked? Major Elliott has stated "my personal conviction now is the accused was hardly dealt with in so far he had no opportunity of confronting his accusers at the Turf Club Meeting. Subsequent events have made me change my opinion. The license ought not to have been revoked." Taking into consideration the paragraph, Major Elliott's statement, and other facts, I think, as regards the first revocation of the license, the accused was justified at the time he wrote and published his letter in believing Major Elliott had given some evidence or made some statement to the stewards, and in believing that such had had some influence on the stewards in injuring the accused by suspending his license. The accused had not been present, nor does it appear that he knew what evidence had been given against him. As to whether the accused was justified at the time he published the letter in alleging that Major Elliott had done so a second time, we have the statement on the letter that it would be sent to the stewards if the cheque was not returned on the night of the 30th of September. The letter from the secretary of the Western India Turf Club to the accused, informing him his license was again revoked, bears date the 5th of October. The accused might reasonably think that the letter of the 27th of September had been received by the stewards before they again revoked his license. The letter of the 27th states very fully the particulars, &c., of Major Elliott's disputes with the accused. The dispute as to the terms of the withdrawal and the dispute as to the conditions on which the cheque was given. I express no opinion on these disputes which are still pending. It appears the accused had no opportunity of appearing at the meeting when his license was a second time revoked or knew what evidence was given or the reasons come to for that revocation. He might well think that the letter of the 27th of September had had considerable influence on the stewards in their coming to the conclusion to revoke his license a second time and so again injuring him by preventing him carrying on his calling as a jockey. If from the correspondence and facts before the accused at the time of the publication he was justified in believing what I have just stated, I conclude that he acted in good faith and did not intend by such imputation to harm or had reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of Major Elliott. Considering the correspondence and facts in his case, I also come to the conclusion there is not *prima fasie* proof of harm to the complainant as is necessary to be proved under Explanation 4 of section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. I cannot conclude without saying that I have often had brought to my mind during the hearing of this case that maxim which heads the list of old maxims regarding the administration of justice, and one that should be considered as the first rule of all meetings held for doing justice to any one, *audi alterem partem*. No man should be condemned unheard. I discharge the accused.

THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE.

A MEETING of the Anti-Usury League was held on the 10th instant, at the Shivaji High School, Girgaum. Mr. Gostling, who presided, said he was glad to find that during his absence from Bombay the League was flourishing. They had made a commencement by starting local branches. They had already a branch in the Fort Ward, and they had met that evening to organize a branch in Girgaum. They hoped shortly to establish branches in Byculla and elsewhere throughout the city. The membership of the League now was upwards of one hundred. In his belief the Government would be glad to give effect to the wishes of the people as soon as these wishes were properly formulated. The way to do this was by discussion at the local branches; discussion in private among their own friends and by writing on the subject in the vernacular and English newspapers. He remarked that already news of their work had got as far as Bangalore for when there last month he had read an article in a local paper praising the League for the work it was doing. He then mentioned a conversation he had had with a Matheran cooly, who said he was a ryot in the Krishna Valley, near Matheran, and had for many years been obliged to leave his home for eight months of each year, because though the rent he had to pay the Sirkar was but small, the interest he had to pay the village money-lender for advances on account of the Government rent was four times as much as the rent itself, and he never hoped to free himself from the banker's hand who held the mortgage of his land.

Mr. Babaji Tamon Bhutt, who spoke in Marathi, urged those present to help the movement.

Mr. Nanabhoy Kale moved that a sub-committee of the Anti-Usury League be formed in Girgaum.

Mr. W. A. Chambers, who seconded this resolution, said that the duty of the sub-committee would be to act as a sort of centre for gathering information, which could be sent on to the general body, and then this information would be used as a foundation upon which to base a petition to Government. It had been suggested to him by a friend that they should direct their agitation against imprisonment for debt. Imprisonment for debt was bad, but, he believed in advancing along the line of least resistance, and he thought it was much easier to obtain legal registration, and so control of the money-lender than to abolish imprisonment for debt. Some people said that their ideas were not practical. To these assertions they might say that they were more practical than those who admitted a great evil and yet sat still and did nothing. (Cheers.) The money-lender would be abolished if they accomplished their designs, was also said, the dishonest money-lender undoubtedly would, but the person who wished merely to get a reasonable rate the interest upon his capital would not be interfered with. Another argument brought against them of a more powerful kind was that while the inhabitants of India indulged in extravagant ceremonials, the money-lender would always flourish. They could have no sympathy with those who spent money in this foolish way. It was, however, none of the many evils of ceremonial religion which being of the prist was abhorrent, and until they discovered that personal religion was the true and only divine religion, this foolishness would exist. Education would stop this, but in the meantime they must endeavour to make it difficult for wicked usurers to exploit these unfortunate habits of the people. (Cheers.)

Speeches were also delivered in Guzerathi and Hindustani in favor of the movement.

The resolution, and a vote of thanks to Mr. P. B. Nagarkar, the proprietor of the hall for its use, were unanimously carried.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS.

THE "MARRYAT" CUP.

FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.

THE Annual Tournament for the above Cup, the first of the three lawn-tennis challenge cups, has been played during the past week, and the final tie played on Tuesday resulted in Mr. E. F. Nicholson, for the third time, securing possession of the Cup, 1883 and 1887 being the years that already bear his name inscribed thereon. The winners since its institution in 1881, ten years ago, are as follows:—

1881 Mr. A. V. Frere.	1886 Mr. F. Wade.
1882 Mr. W. Murray.	1887 Mr. E. F. Nicholson.
1883 Mr. E. F. Nicholson.	1888 Mr. A. B. Sangster.
1884 Mr. T. W. Caulfield.	1889 Mr. A. B. Sangster.
1885 Mr. C. A. Kemball.	1890 Mr. O. Marshall.

1891 Mr. E. F. Nicholson.

The cup, being a challenge one, cannot be won outright, even if won thrice in succession, but as the above shows, this has never yet happened, although Mr. Nicholson's name appears three times and Mr. Sangster's twice, and in successive years. The latter gentleman was away in England, and Mr. Nicholson did not compete last year, while Mr. Marshall did not defend his rights this year, so the names stand as above inscribed on the cup. As compared with last year, the entries last week were practically the same, numerically, Messrs Jacob, Oliver, Marshall, Anderson, Barton, and Shaw (scratched) being the names in 1890, while this year shows Messrs. Jacob, Oliver, Barton, Shaw, Nicholson, and Sangster, none of whom scratched, and the single addition of Mr. Marshall would have shown all the prominent tennis talent in Bombay as competitors. Last year, too, the play for the cup was a series of surprises; the two favourites were thrown out during the first round, and Messrs. Jacob and Marshall survived all their matches and played for the final, when the latter won rather easily by two sets to one and 13 games to nine. This year the six players were all fairly level, and the play was consequently exceptionally interesting; none of the matches were a foregone conclusion, and if the best man won it is all the more credit to him that he could have won his three matches as the figures below show, where in each of the three, three sets were played, while it is more curious still that the first and third sets in each match were won and the second lost, also that he won the last set in the last two matches with the score standing against him at 3-5.

The draws played resulted thus:—

1ST TIES.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson beat Mr. F. W. Shaw...6-0, 3-6, 6-2
Mr. A. E. Barton beat Mr. A. B. Sangster... 6-4, 6-2
Mr. A. K. Oliver .... } byes.
Mr. S. H. Jacob .... }

2ND TIES.

Nicholson beat Oliver 6-2, 3-6, 6-5
Barton beat Jacob 6-1, 6-3

FINAL.

Nicholson beat Barton 6-5, 3-6, 6-5

The first match in the tournament was played a fortnight ago, and with Mr. Nicholson at his best, and Mr. Shaw considerably off his form in the first set, which was a love-set, it was the more remarkable that the next fell to Mr. Shaw at 6-3. In the third, however, he went again to pieces, and could only secure 2 games, leaving his opponent winner by 15 games to 8. The next match proved a surprise, as Mr. Sangster did not maintain his past years' reputation, or play his own game with half the accuracy that usually attends it, and his opponent, who has recently adopted volleying with a certain amount of success, secured an unexpectedly easy victory. Mr. Nicholson's second match was a most brilliant one, and proved by far the best fight, except the final, in the tournament. Mr. Oliver is usually seen at his best till he is "collared," but Mr. Nicholson delayed this process so long that very few expected he could catch up such a formidable player against such odds as 3-5 in the last set. But such proved the case, and the last game, at 5-all, was a masterpiece of serving, and showed that the winner, even at such a crisis, is totally unhampered by such a weakness as nerves. The other match in that round was a walk-over for Mr. Barton; his antagonist was quite off colour and failed to bring off those deceptive cross-strokes peculiar to him, which travel down one side-line of the court, when they appear to be despatched to the other.

Mr. Nicholson was thus left to play off the final against Mr. Barton and a much closer fight was seen than was expected. The latter has the advantage of a remarkable activity in traversing the court, but was handicapped by over-keenness, which sadly affected his service, and Mr. Nicholson's coolness and length of reach proved once more invincible. That a game is never lost till it is won is an axiom that never escapes him, but nevertheless his opponent, at 5-3 in the last set, should never have allowed him to win, and several double-faults were quite inexcusable. Play began close upon 5 p.m. before a large audience, which considerably swelled during the course of the match. Several ladies were also present, and all appeared to take the greatest interest in the play which was really brilliant at times, on both sides of the net. The honorary secretary's thoughtfulness in lining two sides of the court with canvass screens kept off a great deal of the wind, and this innovation was a most acceptable one. Another was the presence of the Challenge Cup on a table near the umpire's lofty chair, which was ably filled by Dr. MacCartie. The play all through the first set was most even and there were some magnificent rallies, but Mr. Nicholson just won it at 6-5, after leading easily at first and then being caught up, after which the games fell alternately to either side. In the second set Mr. Nicholson, as in his two previous matches, fell off a good deal, and lost easily, which he continued to do until well on in the final set and then, with the score at 5-2 in Mr. Barton's favour, came the turning of the tables. The latter, who up till then had been playing in his very best form, seemed to be done up, and the pace which had certainly been fast and furious began to tell on him, while his opponent appeared as cool as at the start. The score gradually equalized and some weak service from Mr. Barton helped Mr. Nicholson to come out a triumphant winner against odds which had been terribly against him all through the set, and Mr. Barton's third and last attempt to bring the cup into the 4th Rifles Mess was again a failure. The match, as a very hard-fought game will be a memorable one, especially as it was so close that the loser won 16 games to his opponents' 15 in spite of being defeated by one set to two.

The Cup thus passes from Mr. Marshall to Mr. Nicholson who also holds the two Western India Championship Cups to be competed for during the course of next week.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A RACE COURSE.

THE Hyderabad papers bring details of the fatal accident to Captain Mumm of the 7th Hussars. The sad event was the result of an accident while riding his favourite chestnut waler mare *Nora*, in the "Champion Huddle Race," at the Secundrabad Sky Meeting, held on the Moul Ali Race course. In the race alluded to, the distance was two miles over eight flights of hurdles; Captain Mumm, as stated, was mounted on *Nora*, and Mr. Stewart, another officer of the 7th Hussars, was riding Mr. Nicholson's black waler, *Blackthorn*. There is a cross-road or track running from North Trimulgherry to the Moul Ali course, commonly called the Hussars' short cut, which is used chiefly by the cavalry officers while their horses are under training, and this road was, indirectly of course, the cause of the accident. The field had executed the first round all right, and gave promise of a fine race between *Blackthorn* and *Nora* who were keeping company very nicely, the latter being on the outside. On nearing the hurdle jump near the Hussars' Road, *Nora* was the first to rise to the jump and, while off the ground, her companion *Blackthorn*, made a sudden turn for the home track and cannoning against *Nora* turned her right over, horse and rider coming heavily to earth. Not anticipating any serious results on turning round in his saddle, Mr. Stewart saw Captain Mumm open his eyes and took this as a sign that his fall had not resulted in any serious injury, so putting *Blackthorn* to an increased pace rode in a winner. On pulling up he reported to the Judge (Colonel Hunt) that Captain Mumm had had a fall and had not followed up; but the accident having been witnessed from the Grand Stand, Surgeon-Major Bourke and Dr. Scott, accompanied by a lot of willing helpers, had proceeded with all speed to the scene of the catastrophe, alas! only to learn that the accident had every appearance of proving fatal. The unfortunate gentleman was discovered unconscious and bleeding from the ears, nose and mouth, the result, as was eventually discovered, of concussion of the brain and fracture of the skull. A rude stretcher was immediately constructed and the unfortunate officer was borne away home-wards, but he never rallied and succumbed to the fatal injuries received within an hour of the accident. The deceased officer leaves a widow and young family to deplore his untimely end.

THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

MR. CHUNILAL PHATTECHAND, of Ahmedabad, has been permitted to exhibit his large collection of gold and silver kinkhabs in one of the rooms of the Exhibition as a special attraction for this day. From 12 to 4-30 the Exhibition is open to *purdah* ladies and children only, but the kinkhabs will remain on view during the evening.

THE HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the Homeless Leper Relief Fund was held in Municipal offices yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of reporting progress, presenting accounts, and appointing auditors. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, chairman of the committee presided, and there was a large attendance of members.

The list of subscribers submitted of the meeting showed that in all Rs. 72,949, 6, 6, had been subscribed ranging from Rs. 5,000 from H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Bhownugger, to the modest sum of one rupee while the expenditure side of the account showed that Rs. 46,531, 9, 10 had already been spent on the construction of buildings for the accommodation of lepers, furnishings, laying water main, purchase of clothing, &c., &c., leaving a balance still on hand of Rs. 26,017. 12, 8.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said:—Gentlemen,—You have been asked to meet here to-day, your first meeting since 2nd August last in order to be informed of the results of the movement set on foot last rains to relieve the city of lepers. Not many of us perhaps thought when that movement was initiated that the large sum which was stated to be required—no less than 60,000—would ever actually be raised. But I am happy to be able to inform you that these forebodings have been contradicted by facts and a sum of Rs. 72,949-6-6 has been realized from public charity. As soon as the funds in hand justified expenditure, the erection of a hospital or asylum, call it which you will, was commenced on a site chosen at Matunga, of which I have only to say this that I have personally visited it, and believed that it is the very best that could have been found in the city for the purpose. The Municipal Commissioner has asked me here to express those acknowledgments which are so justly, due to Mr. Rienzi Walton, by whom the buildings were erected, as well as to his subordinates Mr. Baker and Mr. Nadirsha. The hospital is now in full working order, as it has been for some months, and contains over 200 patients. It is in fact over crowded, and further admissions have had to be refused. But there is still a balance available out of which accommodation for 70 more lepers can be added, but the expenditure of this sum must await the decision of the question whether the Municipal Corporation of this City, which already contributes Rs. 1,000 per mensem to the institution. Government contributing a similar sum will consent, as I hope they will, to bear a further maintenance charge which may be taken at Rs. 700 per mensem. Before sitting down I have also to mention the names of Surgeon Majors Weir, and Kirtikar who have had the supervisory charge of the hospital, and to whose energy, ability, and resource all interested in it are much indebited. It must be remembered in regard to all these officers that their services have been given gratis. It has been a labour of love to them, and they deserve our best thanks for it. I have now to ask you to let the Municipal Commissioner inform you some what more in detail of the circumstances relating to this work. A statement of accounts is before you, not prepared of course with any great minuteness but you are to be asked to appoint auditors whose report will be duly published, (applause.)

Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, honorary secretary, and treasurer for the fund said at this time last year public interest had just been excited on behalf of the lepers and the question was then only simmering. It only came to a head when Sir Dinshaw M. Petit made his munificent offer of Rs. 1,00,000, for the hospital, of which the foundation stone was laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. For some time after that the question seemed more or less to have fallen into abeyance, and the nuisance arising from the lepers, who infested the city, became more and more keenly felt. At last on 19th June 1890 a letter appeared in the newspapers which he looked upon as the primary factor in the establishment of the institution which now existed at Matoonga. He did not know whether any body in Bombay know who the writer at that letter was. As it had been signed with the initial A it had been attributed to him. He could no longer be guilty of the sin of suppressing the name of the author of that letter. Although the writer was a lady, he though he would be doing wrong did he not mention her name now; because she was the first subscriber to the Homeless Leper Fund, the person to whom it was due that the Leper Home came to be founded, namely Lady Thomson, the wife of Sir Thomas Thomson. All honour to her! (Applause). If it had not been for that letter the Matoonga Home would not now have been in existence; that meeting at Sir Dinshaw's bungalow would not have been called, and they would have been waiting the result of the deliberations which were to decide the site of the Sir Dinshaw Home. At the time of the committee [illegible] the whole question was in a state of chaos. No site had been chosen. They had no guarantee that when they built the Home they should have anything to maintain it except the fact that the movement had been started and that Rs. 12,000, had been subscribed. However, after that meeting of the general committee, a working ommittee was appointed, further efforts were made to ise subscriptions, further investigations were made c reference to the question of site, and the site upon r ich the Home now stood was ultimately selected. in believed that to be the best site on the whole island. wh vas twenty miles from Bombay, and yet was within Ho reach of those officers whose duty it was to It w vise and manage the institution. It was necessary case he supervision of municipal officers should exist. supe d to reason that the Corporation could not sanc- that t y grant for the maintenance of any institution, It stoo hich they could not exercise any supervision. tion at necessary that the hospital should be within over w ch of Bombay. That hospital at Matoonga It was ll the requirements; and he thought the best easy rea that this Home was not a nuisance to the fulfilled Bombay was to be found in the circum- testimony not one single complaint had ever been citizens of y him or anyone else in reference to it. stance that vantage it had was that the water-supply received b he 24 inch main from Vehar being within Another adv of it, and the municipal scavenging and was handy, t em were available. Mr. Acworth then a few yards honorary secretaries who had worked halalcore syst nely Messrs. Harkissondas Natrotumdas, thanked the gretted that loss of so able a colleague as with him, nat N. Banaji. He also specially thanked Sayani, and re haw Dadabhoy, and Fazulbhoy Visram, the late Mr. M. ram and Ghellabhoy Haridas, and Messrs. Ruttons assisted him in collecting the sub- Hasambhoy Vis had been promised, as they others who had subscription list, over Rs. 73,000, scriptions. They y had already collected over would see from the as regarded the maintenance and of that the Bombay Government and the Rs. 72,000. Then n were each subscribing Rs. 1,000 of the hospital, of 200 patients. He again took Municipal Corporatio anking the police for the assist- a month, for the keep l, particularly Colonel Wilson, that opportunity of th out everyone of the arrange- ance they had rendere gested to him. Dr. Weir, after in so cordially carrying on taking charge of the Home ments that had been sug Dharumsala, 45 of the worst his a return to Bombay, d of and it was found that removed from Byculla arbour of more putrid and cases he had ever got hol to be found in the whole this Dharamsala was the h lepers in the Dharamsala to gangrenous cases than were dation only be found for City. There were still 100 210 inmates, which was be removed, could accommo was going ask the Cor- them. They had already grant of an additional beyond their number, and he know whether they poration to sanction a further ... Rs. 1,000 a month. He did not ... would grant it of not, but he hoped, from the facts he would be able to lay before them, they would see it fit to increase the grant (applause), which would enable them not only to clear the Dharamsala, but give admission to the people who came to them for shelter. It had been said the leper hospital was unpopular at first, but it was now so popular, that lepers even came to them asking for admission. The sympathies of the crowds were not now with the lepers, but with those who had started the institution, for they recognised now the great good that had been done to the City by the asylum, and that it was for the good of the lepers. They had now removed the police guard from the Home, there being no necessity for it. There were no attempts to escape, and no disturbances calling for the presence of police, because the inmates had found they were infinitely better cared for there than they could possibly be straying about the streets of the City. He next thanked Mr. Walton, the executive engineer, for his part in the work and Surgeon Major Kirtikar, and Mr. Leask, who had worked in the most indefatigable manner in the removal of the lepers to the Home and also Mr. Sorabjee N. Cooper for supervising the accounts. He pointed out that it cost them at present Rs. 10 per head per month for the up keep of the lepers; and they should like very well to have any reasonable suggestion whereby this expenditure might be curtailed, as he was hi[illegible] less. opinion they could be maintained at very much [illegible] He concluded by saying that he had received an o[illegible] from Messrs. A. F. Soor and N. R. Ramina, the Municipal auditors to audit their accounts gratis, and he had much pleasure in proposing that their kind offer be accepted and that they be appointed auditors, (loud applause.)

Dr. Barry seconded the resolution which was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram next proposed, and Mr. Bhugwandas Narotumdas seconded, that the thanks of the general committee should be communicated to Mr. Walton, Dr. Weir, and Mr. Sorabjee Cooper for the great and valuable assistance they had rendered in the successful administration of the fund.

This motion was also carried.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Acworth said they all knew how that it had been the energy and determination of Mr. Acworth himself which had run the whole concern from the very day that Lady Thomson's letter appeared in the newspapers until that moment. They therefore could not do less than express to him the great debt of gratitude which was owed to him by these poor people themselves, although possibly in the first instance they might not have realised the services that had been done them; secondly, by the City which had been delivered from the presence in its midst of so much of a not only loathsome but dangerous disease: and thirdly from all those who took an interest in the well being of one of the most unhappy and afflicted classes to be found in this or any other country. He therefore proposed in the name of all those intimately concerned in the work that had been as ably carried out that they should testify not only their thanks to Mr. Acworth but their warm congratulations, because he thought nothing would be more gratifing than to be able come forward with a scheme, which they first received with more sympathy than encouragement, as proved successful both in a pecuniary sense; and in a work far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the originator of the scheme (loud applause.)

Mr. Harkiosmidas Narotumdass seconded the resolution, which was declared carried by acclamation.

Mr. Acworth in reply said it was gratifying to find the leprosy commission characterising the Home as the best ventilated hospital they had seen; and he thanked the benevolent gentlemen who had supplied the sinews of war, without which they could not have boasted of being in the position they were that day.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabraji seconded by Mr. Kelkar, a vote of thanks was accorded Sir Dinshaw M. Petit for presiding, and the meeting terminated.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Colonel Merewether presiding. There were also present:—Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Harkissondass Narrottamdas, A. M. Dharamsey, K. N. Kabrajee, and Moolji B. Barbhaya.

TENDERS.

The following tenders were accepted:—Messrs. Khimji Valabhdas and Co. for the supply of sand-stone, sea-sand, &c., during the year 1891-92 at the following rates:—Sand-stone, Rs. 7-10-0 per brass; sea-sand, Rs. 12 ditto; shingle, Rs. 8 ditto; shells, Rs. 15 ditto; Thana sand, Rs. 8 ditto. Mr. N. J. Gamadia for the supply of earth during 1891-92, at the following rates:—On the west of the Flats, at Rs. 2-3-0 per brass; on the east of the Flats, at Rs. 2-6-0 per brass; Messrs. A. McGrath and Co. for the supply of timber during 1891-92 at schedule rates; Messrs. Fakirji Pestonjee and Co. for the work of annual repairs, petty works and supply of building materials during 1891-92 at schedule rates; Messrs. Sorabji Nowroji Moosa for the supply of carts and bullocks during 1891-92. *Times of India* contract for printing.

IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR MUNICIPAL CONTRACTORS.

Messrs. Glover and Co., contractors for the Tansa Dam Works, applied to the Municipality, for the return of their security deposits. In a letter, dated the 26th ult., addressed to Mr. W. Clerke, M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Tansa Water Works, they requested that on or before the 1st February the Municipality might be pleased to return ther security deposits. By that date they would have completed work considerably in excess of their contract obligations. Moral obligations remained but they trusted that the reputation of their firm would be a sufficient guarantee for the same. They regretted to have to place on record that adverse circumstances had compelled them to again introduce Rs. 50,000 additional capital even that month. The result of their operations that season would show on a deposit of Rs. 70,000 which sum would have been spent absolutely in the interests of the Municipality. A schedule was made up showing that the company had had to introduce a capital of some nine lakhs of rupees to continue operations for the Municipality, which, they said, was unprecedented in the annuals of contracting, and double what it ought to be. Under those circumstances they asked for the return of their security to relieve that extraordinary capital and the contract generally.

Mr. W. Clerke, in forwarding the letter to the Municipal Commissioner stated that the dam works were rapidly approaching completion, and that there was no reasonable doubt they would be completed by April. In his opinion the Corporation ran no risk by acceding to Messrs. Glover's request.

The Chief Accountant of the Municipality, Mr. Sorabjee Cooper, in his report on the application said that the point was not whether the Municipality ran a risk by returning the contractors' deposits at that time, but that the real point at issue was whether the contract could be legally claimed prior to the full completion of the work, a refund of the original contract deposit as also subsequent retentions of additional security. It was clear from the provisions of the contract, that unless the contract was completed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner the deposit could not be returned to the contractors. The contract was not restricted to the execution of any work to the extent of a specified amount only as alleged by the contractors. The specification provided for the excavation of the foundations, and for the construction of a masonry dam across the Tansa Valley, but no detailed quantities had been specified therein. If the contractors had to introduce a large capital for the proper carrying out of their contract, and if the result of their current season's operations showed a deficit, those were contingencies with which the Municipality had no concern. If the request was favourably considered it would form a bad precedent. Under those circumstances he considered in would be impossible to comply with Messrs. Glover's request before the work was completed.

The Municipal Commissioner considered that the Municipality would run no risk in returning the deposits. The work done by Messrs Glover was of a first rate character, and had been carried out under most adverse conditions. He was in favour of the request being sanctioned.

Dr. Cowasjee considered that it would be establishing a bad precedent.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, proposed and Dr. Cowajee seconded that Messrs. Glover be informed that the Committee were unable to accede to their request.

Colonel Merewether in moving an amendment that the deposits be returned thought that it would be a long time before the Municipality would again be engaged in a work of such magnitude. That circumstance tended to lessen the importance of the question of precedent.

The Hon. Mr. Fazubhoy Visram seconded the amendment.

It having been found that the returning of the deposits was not permissible under the Municipal Act, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal's motion was adopted.

TANSA WATER-WORK'S REVISED ESTIMATES.

It was decided to refer the subjoined resolution of the Corporation to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

Resolution of the Corporation No. 11357, dated 5th instant, as under:—

"That the report of the Standing Committee on the revised estimate of the Tansa Water Works, be approved and recorded.

"That the Standing Committee and the Commissioner be requested to consider and report to the Corporation on the most desirable means for raising additional funds required for the sinking fund and interest on the 24 lakhs as agreed to by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 1523, dated 10th December 1885, approving of the Town Council's report on the question of proving for the cost of the works, dated 30th September, in last year."

M. ALPHONSE DAUDET is at present the most popular of all literary Frenchmen. His "L'Obstacle," which was played for the first time a few days since, is now being rehearsed at St. Petersburg and Brussels. The author has also sold the rights of representation in Italy, Germany, Spain, Austria, Sweeden and Denmark. M. Daudet is at present in treaty with managers in England and America, with the view of having "L'Obstacle" brought out in both countries.

HEAVY rains with a strong gale have been experienced in the New England States lately. The streams have consequently become very much swollen and have overflowed their banks, in many places submerging the roads and flooding the cellars of houses. Much damage has been done in Connecticut by floating ice. A section of a dam on the Housatonic River at Newhaven has been carried away, The dam cost a million dollars to construct. Many narrow escapes from drowning are reported. Severe rainstorms have also occurred in New York State, and a number of bridges have been swept away by the flooded rivers. At Wassaic a carriage, containing two ladies, was crossing a bridge, when the structure collapsed, and the ladies were hurled into the river and drowned.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although you are a staunch supporter of SirAndrew Scoble's Bill, I take it that you will not refuse a hearing to what may be fairly urged against it. It seems to me that the existing practice may be defended on other grounds than those which I have yet seen put forward in its support. In matters which concern essentially the maintenance of individual life, nature is admittedly our best and safest guide. Thus for instance, grain food is injurious to infants before they have cut-some teeth. The appearance of the teeth, on the other hand, is taken as an indication that the salivary glands and other parts of the alimentary canal are then fit to assimilate grain-food. Can it be that in matters concerning the maintenance of the race nature has left us without guidance? Naturalists, on the contrary, believe that nature is more careful of the race than of the individual. If so must we not look to her for guidance in the first instance? Is it rational to assume that she left it to lady-doctors of the last decade of the nineteenth century to discover the appropriate time for the initiation of so important a function as that designed for the maintenance of the race? Now if we observe the conduct of the lower animals we find that the first appearance of a certain unmistakeable physical condition is the time appointed by nature for the commencement of that function. If the theory of Dr. Pechy-Phipson and others of her way of thinking be correct, how are we to account for the continued existence of the numerous vigorous races of animals that we daily see around us? If, as scholars say, the Shastras are the records of customs, which prevailed at the time they were written, and if some of them are about two thousand years old, it follows that the natives of this country have been obeying the same natural law for twenty centuries and have yet managed to survive. If all the horrors attributed to the existing practice by the learned authors of the new theory had any real foundation in fact the Hindu race would have been extinct centuries ago.

Compare now the period appointed by custom with the period proposed by the Bill. The former takes nature for its guide, and is supported by the experience of two thousand years. The latter is altogether arbitrary, disregards the guidance of nature, and has no experience to support it. Why not fix 14, 16, or 20 as the proper age instead of 12? Again the former gives us a self-acting rule, which adjusts itself unerringly to the exact requirements of each case the latter sets constitutional peculiarities and individual needs at defiance, and virtually assumes that all girls reach maturity at the same time which is notoriously contrary to the fact. The former was evolved in the course of millions of years by the incessant operation of the law of the survival of the fittest, the latter is the new-born theory of a few members of a profession which seldom remains constant to its theories upon any point during half a century. Instance the theory as to the comparative physiological values of nitrogenous and carbonaceous food which has undergone a radical change within the last two decades. Would it be wise to change an institution which has stood the test of centuries on the faith of a theory which is not recommended by any *a priori* considerations, nor supported by lengthened experience, and which may be entirely abandoned by its authors within the next ten years?

Those who maintain that the period appointed for the Garbhadan ceremony by custom is not the proper period for marriage, are bound to show what is the naturally appointed period for it, and what is the unmistakable natural guide to it. If they fail to do this they virtually assert that nature has either neglected to appoint the time or that she has forgotten to provide us with any sure indication of it—an assertion which condemns itself.

By fixing the age so low as 12 the legislature is far more likely to do harm than good. Comparatively few girls attain the condition requisite for Garbhadan at that age, and the Bill, if passed, might in course of time, lead people to think that that is the proper time for commencing marital relations.

I have proceeded upon the assumption that the existing practice is on its defence. But I may take still higher ground and claim that an institution, which has stood its ground for ages, must be presumed to be good and that the burden of proof rests heavily on those who see to alter it. The evidence in favour of a change must be abundant and conclusive. Now where is this evidence? That occasionally a girl is ill-treated by a brutal husband is absolutely no evidence that the existing custom is bad. Those are cases of breaches of the rule, and it is unreasonable to condemn the rule because a few bad men have occasionally violated it.

On the whole it appears clear that no case whatever has been made out for an alteration in the existing usage. What is really required is to bring the law into conformity with that usage. This can be easily done by making it penal to commence the married life before the wife has reached that stage in her development which alone, according to the Shastras and to approved usage, qualifies her for the ceremony of Garbhadan. This will at once disarm all opposition and, by practically raising the age to about 14, will more than attain the object the legislature has in view. It is no objection to this proposal that some abnormally precocious girls might possibly suffer in consequence. The legislature cannot prohibit the use of fire because some idiots might burn themselves or their houses.—Yours, &c.,

Kathiawar, Feb. 9. S. N. P.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above Bill has been so threshed out from various points of view that it would be unpardonable on my part to unduly trespass upon your space. And I would not have ventured to trouble you but for the reason that the medical aspect of the question, which to my mind appears to be the principal point, on which the whole question turns, does not seem to have received that measure of consideration, which its importance demands.

The scholarly and weighty contributions from the pens of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar, Professor Selby, and Messrs. Modak, Chandavarkar, and Khare, in support of the Bill, as well as the replies and strictures of Mr. Tilak and Dr. Kirtikar, both of whom appear to have entirely mistaken the vital point of the Bill, have mainly dealt with the religious, social, legal, and political aspects of the question.

In vain did I wade through the long and inconclusive letter of my friend, Dr. Kirtikar, with the hope of finding some light thrown on this aspect of the question. I heartily wished he had addressed himself to it mainly, instead of entering into legal subtleties and engaging in an unequal and unsuccessful contest with such a critical lawyer as Mr. Telang. Hence I propose to devote a line or two to the medical and social aspect of this Bill. I believe too much importance has been attached to the religious objections raised by the opposition. For what is it that the Bill aims at? Surely it does not stop marriages, nor prohibit the *Garbhadhan* ceremony, of which so much has been made. If the legislature had aimed at fixing the age of marriage, as is no doubt widely believed by the people, or if it had advocated the abolition or prevention of the *Garbadhan* ceremony, there might have been some presence of a reason for the opponents of the Bill to have characterised the measure as an interference with the religious prejudices of the people. What is aimed at is simply a little amendment in the way of raising the present age as fixed by the Indian Penal Code from ten to twelve. The Bill proposes no alteration whatever in the religious ceremonies and observances, except that it may involve the postponement of the *Garbhadhan* in a few cases, a thing commonly done by the people, irrespective of the Bill. The sin supposed to attach to such postponement is a pure myth, "a legal fiction" as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang very properly calls it. Dr. Bhalchandra here enters into gynæcological details in support of this proposition, which we are obliged to omit. There is no killing, and Sir Romesh Chunder in advocating the prevention of the fictitious murder of an unborn being sanctions in some cases the murder of a living being and in others its condemnation to life-long misery.

I am rather surprised to find that a great majority of the opponents of the Bill attach so much importance to the religious aspect of the question, as dealt with by Raghunandana and other writers of later date, while they entirely ignore the medical opinion bearing on the question. They forget also that medical opinion as contained in the ancient works on Hindu medicine by such eminent men as Sushruta and Vagbhat is in the opinion of the Smriti writers themselves as authoritative as the Smritis. Medhatithi, a commentator on Manu, says the periods of puberty must be determined according to the rules of medical science. The highest authoritative medical opinion under the Sanskrit system lays down in unmistakable terms sixteen as the age of puberty; that is the lowest age for child-bearing. Sushruta, in his *Sharira Sthana*, lays down twelve as the lowest age of marriage, and says that a man aged twent-five, by marrying a girl of twelve, is able to attain the objects of righteousness, wealth, and love. He says, moreover, that the offspring of a woman before she has reached her sixteenth year, even if it come to the birth, will not live long if it lives, it will be feeble in body, and will go through a miserable existence; therefore, the married life should not commence before sixteen. Vagbhat fixes nearly the same limit, and in almost the same terms in his *Sharira Sthana*.

His view, expressed some centuries ago, is in close accord with experience and modern physiology.

It may be noted that puberty is defined in Sanskrit "medical works as the fitness to bear children." According to the opinions above-quoted such fitness is reached at the sixteenth year. Until this age is reached therefore, there is no fitness and no capacity for the *Garbadhan* ceremony even if conventional puberty appears earlier. The rule laid down by religious Smriti writers must be read with the one laid down by medical writers, and thus read it must be construed to refer to a period, latter than sixteen. There can therefore be no breach of the rule if co-habitation is prohibited before twelve. The limit proposed in British legislation in fact stops much short of the one laid down by our ancient law-givers. It may be objected that this medical opinion is only one-sided, takng in view only the offspring, and making no mention of the arrested development, the deformity arising from early child-bearing, the life-long miseries and premature decay and death of the child-wives and child-mothers. This may be explained, I believe, by the fact that early marriages and early child-bearing were probably so rare in those times that no such cases were likely to have fallen under the observation of our ancient medical writers. But what was probably rare and only an exception then is the general rule now, and hence it is the more incumbent on us to avail ourselves of even the smallest opportunity, that might come in our way, to check this growing evil.

The distinction between puberty and nubility has been well pointed out by an American writer on obstetrics, and was recently insisted on before a Bombay audience by Dr. Pechey-Phipson. The consequences of a neglect of this distinction to the mother as well as to the offspring are graphically described by Dr. Parvin. Amongst the civilised nations of Europe, a distinction is made between puberty and nubility and the marriageable age is fixed by law after fourteen in deference to a concensus of medical opinion, but it is only in India, that owing to centuries of degeneration, no such distinction has been observed in spite of the distinct precepts of the highest medical authorities of the land in favour of it. If this has been the state of Hindu society for centuries, I utterly fail to see how the opponents of the Bill are sanguine that in a few years this lamentable state of things will improve, and reform will begin from within. The whole Hindu community is a huge torpid mass, very difficult to move, and is slowly but surely degenerating every day. If with a view to stem this downward progress, the present Bill has been introduced into the Council, we should all be very thankful to the British Government for thus coming to our rescue and trying to help us to rise in the social scale. Mr friend, Dr. Kirtikar, refuses to accept the Bill on the ground that the limit of twelve years is too low, and that it will be practically of no avail, but that the limit should be sixteen years. I quite agree with him that the limit should be sixteen, but I am surprised to find he forgets the fact that the limit of sixteen years was fixed four thousand years ago, and since then the Hindu race has gone through such vicissitudes and such degeneration that at the present time, fixing the lowest limit even at twelve has become an occasion of a violent storm. The storm would be very much more violent, if the higher limit were fixed, but what is more surprising is that Dr. Kirtiker, though he agrees apparently that the present practice is injurious, adds his own voice to swell the insane cry that is being raised all round. A further step may be gained after a few years of patience and experiene. He also forgets the good old adage that half a loaf is better than no bread.

I must admit here that although the religious argument does not carry much weight, there is something to be said in favour of the other argument of hardship and annoyance likely to be caused to parties by busy-bodies and scandal-mongers. The opponents have indeed made too much of this bug-bear. It may however be possible to remove any possible hardship on this ground by adding a provision to the Bill empowering only parents or persons in that position to make a complaint. I am persuaded that this will greatly disarm the opposition at least in the case of those who base it on this ground.

In the face of the medical opinion mentioned above, both ancient and modern, I do not believe, any sensible person will question the salutary principle of the Bill or doubt the motives, which actuated the Government of India to frame the Bill. I fail to conceive, how medical men, in spite of their conviction, can persuade themselves to side with the opposition. I consider it their bounden duty to enlighten the masses on this point and remove any misapprehensions. I am also surprised to see men having enjoyed the benefits of culture and education, taking the lead in the opposition.

The Bill affects all communities equally. Child-marriages are performed amongst communities other than the Hindu, for instance, the Mahomedans. Still I am glad to find they have taken the Bill in good part. I wish our community, in their own interest, had done the same.

I earnestly hope and trust, the Government of India will not be frightened by such unreasonable and suicidal opposition to the Bill, but will take their stand firmly on the ground of natural justice and humanity, as they have consistently done in all such measures from the time of Lord Cornwallis.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1891.

THE BRAHMINS AND HINDU CUSTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question which is now agitating Hindu society has been dealt with very ably both in its legal and religious aspects. I am neither a lawyer nor a Sanskrit scholar, and so I do not like to take up your valuable space by making remarks upon those aspects of the question. I am an ordinary Hindu, and only propose to give you information which is within the reach of every ordinary Hindu. I think the information will be of some use in showing how far the prejudices of the Hindus who clamour against Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill deserve to be respected. This is not the first time that the so-called orthodox portion of the Hindu community has been agitated owing to some interference with their time-honoured customs. Some years ago the Hindu community of Poona and especially the Brahman portion of it, was much exercised owing to a suspicion that these customs were likely to be interfered with. But then the root of the mischief lay, not in any Bill of the Legislative Council, but in the wickedness of the barbers. The barbers saw that wages were everywhere rising (including those of the Brahmans, who, the barbers believed, got more Dakshina and better food in the Munja and Lagna ceremonies as well as at the time of the Shraddhas), and so they naturally demanded higher wages than what the Brahmans were accustomed to give them. They demanded four pice instead of three, which they used to get for the shaving of one head. The Brahmans said that they would never give more. The barbers said that they would never accept less. Both parties, for a time, stood to their guns admirably; but in the end the knights of the razor came off second best. The Brahman community, however, was thrown into great consternation and they ransacked their holy shastras and found out that no sin attached to the Brahmans if they undertook the pious duty of shaving one another. Now the practice of being shaved by the barbers alone, was at least as old as the marriage practices now in dispute. Though custom was against them, the Brahmans saved themselves from the conspiracy of the barbers by relying wholly on the written text, and passed a resolution that the Brahmans might shave one another. Now the foreigners would not be without excuse if they say that the orthodox portion of the Hindu community are ever ready to take up any written text, however opposed it may be to custom, and cherish it, if it saves them from even such a trifling expense as an extra pice; but if any step is taken to improve their morals and save girls of tender years from being injured, they oppose it tooth and nail, even though the step be supported by a majority of old written texts which no orthodox Hindu has ever ventured to condemn. The foreigners would say that such people are not fit for representative government. For people who are regardless of the comforts of their own wives and sisters are not expected to be very enthusiastic in using their power for the good of their neighbours.

The information which I give you about the Brahmans and the barbers clearly shows that the cry that the proposed legislation would interfere with the time-honoured customs of the Hindus, and confront them with the awkward alternative of obeying the laws of the land and being thrown into the hell, or of incurring the penalties consequent on the breach of law and securing a place in heaven by the side of the husband of Phulmonee, is hollow. The Brahmans, themselves, had interfered with their time-honoured customs, when necessary, but selfishness dictated their interference. Such people should not clamour against a change, when humanity and benevolence dictate it. I may add, also, that in the opinion of many, the proposed legislation is no change at all, but would restore our customs, however inefficiently, to their original healthy condition. If the Government take the Hindu Shastras as their guide in legislating for the people, they will be bound to do, among others, the following:—

(1.) To abolish all schools and colleges as at present constituted, because the Hindu Shastras enjoin that the Sudras should never be allowed to attend schools. I may add that the Sudras form the majority of the Hindu people, for everyone who is not a Brahman, Kshatreya, or Vaishya is a Sudra. Even many of the Hindu Kings are not thought to be Kshatreyas. It is the sacred privilege of the Brahmans alone to learn and teach the Vedas, but the Government has had the audacity to appoint a Mlech, professor like Dr. Peterson to teach the Vedas, and he, too, has the hardihood to teach them to the Brahmans. In the palmy days of Hindu orthodoxy we know that such a good ruler as Rama beheaded a Sudra, who was trying to follow the religious practices of the Brahmans, and learning and teaching Vedas was one of the essental practices of the Brahmans.

(2.) The Vaccination Department must be abolished. For securing lymph means causing pain to the daughters of the sacred cows. The life of a cow is so sacred according to the opinions of the orthodox Hindu community that it must be saved even at the cost of ten Phulmoonees.

(3.) The Government being a Christian Government, may give places of trust to the Christians, but it is bound not to place a Sudra over the heads of superior castes, for it is the sacred privilege of the Sudras to serve them.

I might go on describing the other duties of the Government, but the fear of wasting your valuable space prevents me from doing so.—Yours, &c.,

V. G. D.

THE MADHAV BAGH MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a spectator of Sunday's meeting I was utterly disappointed to find that in my opinion, instead of calling it a public meeting it may appropriately be called one of the fairs that are usually held here and there in the Town. The proceedings were not at all harmonious, and were marred at the outset by the hues and cries of the huge multitude of people the majority of whom consisted of boys and who were there for curiosity's sake. The hall was so densely packed on all sides that several people were standing on the benches and others were rambling outside the hall, and the confusion was so great that the meeting was scarcely worth the name.

If personages like Mr. Justice Telang, Messrs Chandavarker, Khare, and Modak, etc, the prominent members of the Hindoo society, who have our country's welfare at heart, would resolve to convene a meeting to support the Government Bill I am sure the meeting will decidedly be a success, and there is not the slightest doubt that every man who has received liberable education and whose mental faculties have been developed would attend. If a gentleman of Justice Telang's position is appointed president, certainly the proceedings of the meeting would in every way be harmonious and satisfactory.

Perhaps I think the reformers are under the impression that if they convene a meeting very few persons will attend and thereby their position will be lowered in the estimation of the public. But in my humble opinion they are labouring under a false impression. Now is the opportune moment when every reformer should come forward and put his shoulder to the wheel and try to arrange for a big meeting to be assembled either in the Town Hall or in the Framjee Cowasji Institute or some other suitable building. If the educated men of this first city in India will assemble their own meeting it will carry more weight with the Government than the Madhav Bagh meeting. Every body is well aware how anxious Government is to obtain the views of the educated portion of the community and it does not depend upon the opinion of the masses, the majority of whom consists of illiterate men.

The reformers must now be up and doing, otherwise they will have to repent afterwards.—Yours, &c.,

G. B. A.

Fanaswadi, Bombay, 9th February, 8891.

"SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have been good enough to take notice of my humble contribution to the Age of Consent controversy in your leader of yesterday's date, although with disapproval, I hope you will also be fair enough to read and reprint herewith my letter of the 8th instant, to your contemporary, also published yesterday. I hope, after that, my position will be clear at least to every man who is not carried away merely by words or by his own feelings, and who is fair enough not to be prejudiced by an opinion previously formed, under an imperfect knowledge of the facts of the case.

In this controversy fair-minded persons have been misled by nothing so much as the constant reiteration of such words as "gross inhumanity," "cruelty," "brutality," "barbarity," &c. It never seems to have struck the people, who use them, that the law, as it exists at present, is neither grossly inhuman, cruel, brutal, nor barbarous; that all acts to which any of these epithets could be applied are punishable, and punishable with the fullest rigor of the Indian Penal Code—yea, even capitally. A husband who is brutal towards his wife, and thereby causes hurt, grievous hurt or death, is just as much punishable as any man causing the same to any other man or woman. For proof of this I point to the words of Sir A. Scoble and Sir R. C. Mitter quoted in my letter of the 8th inst., and to the Phulmoni Dosi case, in which the girl was over eleven years of age. As the law at present stands in each case, the punishment can be meted out according to the offence, according to the nature of the injury, and according to the knowledge and intent of the offender. I ask is that not sufficient so far as penal laws are concerned?

I do not mean to say that premature consummation does not lead to certain physical and moral results, which are highly undesirable but which cannot come under the scope of an ordinary penal enactment. I do not mean to say that thereby both body and mind are not weakened, that thereby the race does not degenerate. For saying so, and at the same time objecting to the Bill you are pleased to call me "singular." For discountenancing reform by brute force you are pleased to term me "Gauche." Yes, if bluntness and bluffness, telling the naked truth to both sides, is "singularity" and "gaucherie," I plead guilty to both charges. I am not an "astute controversialist." I have the honour to hold a commission in her Majesty's Army, and I am a member of the medical profession. In both capacities I am trained to look facts in the face, speak out exactly what I see, in the squarest terms, and even not be ashamed to retract my words and act upon the retraction if I am honestly convinced that I am in the wrong. I am not a quibbling lawyer. I profess to be sincere, and therefore sympathize with sincerity. I should therefore be the last man to hide from my countrymen the true evils of premature consummation. I should, indeed, be a traitor to my Sovereign and my country if I did so; but although I see that the disease is bad, and say so, I cannot help seeing that the remedy is far worse, and I cannot help saying so. I cannot help seeing that the proposed law, beneficent as it seems, clearly cuts at the very root of personal freedom and defeats its own end. As shown before, it does not mean to provide against acts of gross inhumanity or brutality, for which there is sufficient provision already, but to repress by a fearful punishment a custom which leads in the long run to certain physical and moral evils. I say, in doing so, the penal law goes completely out of its sphere. To show this more clearly, I have already given instances of the most common customs which are bad—polygamy, the purdah system, prostitution—which lead to physical and moral evil in the long run quite as bad, if not worse than the custom in question. For some of them there is not even the palliation of sincerity, but yet I hardly expect any man of sense would propose to put them down by penal legislation. At this point I may make a remark as regards the custom in question, not in defence thereof, but to put in a true light the real position of the persons who follow it. I had better put in the exact words of one of the most strenuous supporters of the Bill—Dr. Bhandarkar himself. He says:—"From all this and much more that one may find in the religious books, it is evident that in prescribing intercourse the law-givers have no other object in view than to provide for the birth of a son, and even the junctures at which one should have intercourse in order that a good son may be born, are carefully mentioned. A son plays an important part in the religious and domestic life of a Hindu."

You will see the origin of the custom is neither lust nor brutality as is commonly supposed, but a perfectly reasonable, and I should say a healthy doctrine, namely, to have a son, and to have one as soon as possible, as life is uncertain. I do not mean to say that the conclusion is not fallacious in the light of modern science, that such a good son as the Shastras require can be the product of early consummation. Dr. Bhandarkar has himself shown this, but he has drawn therefrom the unjustifiable conclusion that the legislature should act upon the argument as if it were thoroughly well-known and well-realized by the masses; and that the legislature should therefore enforce any breach of it by transportation for life. Let Dr. Bhandarkar try to persuade his countrymen with it in a true spirit of sympathy, with due humility, and due respect for their feelings; and human nature must be perverse, indeed, if it cannot succeed with the greater part of his countrymen, and, in a very few years, in raising the age much beyond the narrow limits now advocated. But to goad the legislature with this argument is merely like adding coals to the fire, that is, consuming a poor man's house instead of putting them in his hearth. The coals will give out heat, but in the *one* for destruction, in the *other* for life and health.

You accuse me of rebuking those who entertain opinions contrary to the faith of their fathers, although I am myself unorthodox. I have not rebuked *any body* for holding his opinions which he sincerely believes to be correct, but for trying to *thrust* his opinions with *the help of the law* on others who do not. You do not understand why I should defend the orthodox when I am myself unorthodox. Is it necessary to be a sufferer one self, in order to sympathize, to plead for another, to fight for another? Is it wrong to defend a man charged with murder who at the most is guilty of assault?

You accuse me of meaning nothing and leading nowhere. I hope I have convinced you by this time that I do mean something. I shall now tell you where I lead to. I do not want the proposed change in the penal law. If anything I wish rather that the words in the exception to the section in question—"the wife being not under ten years of age,"—should be repealed altogether as being a dead letter, and at the same time as giving a very false idea, *to both sides*, of the way in which the law regards the offence and conceives the limit. So much only as regards the penal law. If it is thought desirable that the legislature should stamp early consummation with its disapproval, let it enact that restitution for conjugal rights shall not be given unless the girl is sixteen. If that is not thought sufficient or suited to the circumstances of Hindu social life in which the girl is sent to her husband's house at an early age, let it be provided that at the time of marriage the father or guardian, who wishes to protect his child, may make a contract with the husband or his guardian that consummation shall not take place until after an age of which he thinks fit. If there is a penalty provided in such contract for the breach thereof, let the law enforce such penalty. Yea even, let it enforce it penalty, just as breaches of contracts, for taking care of infants, lunatics and other helpless persons are punished under chapter 19 of the I. P. Code. Where a person has bound himself by his own act, there can be no unfairness in punishing him for not keeping his promise. This will give the reformers, and all those who want it, the necessary protection, without interfering with the right of personal freedom. *This, and not the proposed law*, is the only sort of legislation which is justified by the principles laid down in the Acts of 1850 and 1856 about ex-communication and widow re-marriage. I am no lawyer, and cannot put things in technical form. I am sure there could be hardly any difficulty in reducing my proposals into law. I hope I have put them clearly enough as a man of common sense.—Yours, &c.,

K. R. KIRTIKAR.

Thana, 10th Feb.

THE CHIN EXPEDITION.

A HAKA telegram of 5th February says:—Two guns of No. 2. Mountain Battery, now on their way up, will join the force at Thetta about the 11th February, when the column will proceed to attack Sharkwa. The column is commanded by Colonel Mainwaring, 39th Gurhwalis, and it is hoped this fine young regiment will have a chance of showing its mettle. To-day, the 6th, the General and staff, accompanied by Captain Stevens, Commanding at Haka, proceeded along the new road towards Tashan Ywama. The road has been laid out by Lieutenant Ainslie, R. E., and constructed by the Pioneers and the Sappers under Captain Stevens for a distance of ten miles.

A message from Rawvan dated 6th February says the Gungaw portion of the Boungshe column arrived at Thetta on the 5th instant, having completed its march across a little known track without encountering any opposition or resistance from the Chins. The villages visited on the way were Lunhaw and Bondwa, at both of which the inhabitants showed great signs of fear at our approach. The holders of the captives of Bondwa had decamped with their slaves to other villages. Mr. McNabb interviewed the head-man or chief of the village, who said he would assist us by giving information as to their whereabouts. This is obviously a more unsatisfactory business and very disappointing, The Haka column was signalled by heliograph at 9-30 a. m., and both columns halted within half a mile of either side of Thetta at 11 a. m. All the women had cleared out of the village, but when Colonel Mainwaring had met Mr. Ross the latter assured him that the Thettans were quite friendly. The bivouacs are opposite the village.

The health of the troops could not be better. The air at night is very cold.

General Graham is shortly expected.

The Chinboks have been committing a number of petty raids, but these are now expected to stop, as nearly 400 men are in the immediate neighbourhood of Yawdwin. The Boungshe country is quiet since the submission of Thetta on the 29th. No further depredations are reported by the Kanhows. If Tungzang does not reply favourably to the demand for the restoration of captives, the payment of fine, and annual tribute, an attack will be made.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, with English mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and may be expected here at daybreak on Monday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Balaarat, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Second Lieut. F. D. Browne, Major and Mrs. E. E. Swaine, Mrs. F. A. Fletcher, Mr. A. P. A. Elphinstone, Col. and Mrs. Symonds, Rev. T. Evans, Col. J. Barnard Smith, Mr. E. G. Wright, Mr. Bateman and Mr. Robinson.

From Venice: Mr. R. M. Gray and Mr. Hotz.

From Brindisi: Mr. Buchan, Surg.-Major L. Spencer, Mr. J. Moore, Major R. B. Mainwaring, Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Mr. T. E. Iveas, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. Shipley, Mr. H. F. Palin, Col. A. G. Handcock, Major and Mrs. A. Watson, two children, and maid, Mr. W. S. Davis and Mr. C. Taylor.

For Madras (via Bombay.)—From Brindisi: Mr. A. S. Russell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 10th February, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·912
Temperature of the Air	71·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62·4
Dew Point	56·9
Relative humidity of Air	·615
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	61·1
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW, N, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	309

* From midnight to midnight.

LETTERS anent the protected age controversy have become unutterably vile, writes the *Indian Witness*. Shastric texts are quoted that fairly reek with filth. An expurgated edition of the Laws of Manu is certianly demanded if it is intended that Indian women shall ever wade through their pages. "Surely the battle could have been fought without such revelations of Shastric nastiness."

KAZI SHABUDIN SHAH, a former Dewan of the Baroda State, has offered the Government a lakh of rupees for the promotion of education among Mahomedans in the Bombay Presidency.

ONE effect of the new warrant for the amalgamation of the three Indian Staff Corps will be that officers of the Madras and Bombay armies serving in Bengal will henceforth be eligible for district commands in that Presidency as well as for staff appointments at Army Head-Quarters.

THE usual half yearly inspection of the East India Railway and connected lines is now in progress. Mr. Bell, the Consulting Engineer to Government, accompanied by Mr. Robertson, the Chief Engineer of the line, left Howrah by special train on Saturday morning. The inspection is expected to take bout fifteen days.

NOTICE is occasionally taken in the House of Commons of recalcitrant members who persist in wearing their hats whilst a message from the Queen is read. In the House of Lords on the 22nd ult., while Lord Sandford's patent of peerage was being read nearly all the peers uncovered. The Lord Chancellor observing two noble lords on the Conservative benches wearing their hats, signalled them to uncover, which they promptly did. Lord Dorchester, probably through inadvertence, wore his hat while the reading clerk with practised skill gabbled through the patent at a pace that left scarcely a single word audible. One other noted exception to the rule was found in the Lord Chancellor himself, who, according to etiquette, wore his three-cornered hat all through the ceremonial proceedings. In ordinary circumstances he sits on the woolsack, with his head covered only by a full bottomed wig.

All cooks should use SAPOLIA, for the "old song" runs "If the pan's not clean, the pudding's poor I ween" Try it in your kitchen and note the effect. Agents.—H BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row Bombay.

SPORTING NOTES.

WHAT a number of Derby horses come down to the commonest of races! The Baron strikes one as a notable instance of deterioration. Martley, who ran third in Merry Hampton's Derby, was only successful last year in two £100 plates. Orwell, who ran third in the Derby, and was sold for £1,000, looks like coming down to the level of the small fry.

Dornoch was entered and trained for the Derby won by Ayrshire, but did not start. He has proved to be a good horse at timber-topping, but this is hardly classic form. This reminds me that Freedom was turned out by Kingsclere, and John Porter once assured me she was a perfect jade. She afterwards won the big hurdle race at Croydon. Dornoch followed in her footsteps, another Kingsclere outcast, Alcæus being second, and a horse who was once thought good enough to win the Derby third.

James Smart, who has been exhibiting his prowess on the river Lea at Tottenham, is less powerfully built than his elder brother, the redoubtable "Fish," whose laurels he has taken over. He is well made, nevertheless, and remarkably good-looking. Like Hawes, Kent, and Moles, the other crack skaters who figured at Tottenham, he comes from Welney, in Cambridgeshire. His age is about 24. He wore a pair of light wooden skates of the kind known as "Whittlesea runners." The blades are narrow, and the toe-points long and curved. It was a rare sight to see him during his heat with Kent. He tore away at a sweeping pace, swinging his hands so high behind him at every stroke, to give him added power, that his finger-tips were seen to overtop his head. There was a marked superiority in his style, moreover, from the standpoint of grace.

Mr. George Hodgman had an idea that if he bought up a lot of yearlings that no one else would look at, and gave never more than 100 guineas, and generally not much over 40 guineas each for them, he would one day be sure to find one nailer that would far more than pay for the lot. Given a crack yearling and a dozen of what might be termed the refuse, the chances are that amongst the dozen would be found one or more to bowl over the crack. Mr. Hodgman, as a matter of fact, did discover amongst his refuse more than one good horse. Victorious was very nearly the best two year old of his year, and he was "murdered" by being run when not fit for the Ascot Cup. What beat Mr. Hodgman was that, having tried his "refuse," he did not at once sell or give away those that were no good. He, on the other hand, tried to win selling races with them.

During recent years it has been the practice of handicappers to treat the young horses entered for the Carholme event in most summary fashion, the lot being usually lumped down roughly together within a few pounds of the minimum. Sometimes a clinker is sprung upon them treated after this fashion, and such was the case when Bird of Freedom so nearly got home. Should Eyrefield be entered for the race next month, and should be further get into the handicap with about 6st 10lb—he would not be likely to have more allotted to him—he might cut the record. The colt is a fine improving stamp of animal and particularly sound, so that when he is fairly wound up next spring there is no saying how good he may be.

Ever since Robert Sherwood took up residence at St. Gatien House he has always had his boxes full. They are built on the newest principle, and to see the horses emerge from them of a morning to parade at the foot of Warren Hill, before they are detached for work, is a wonderful sight.

Robert has under his charge an extraordinary team of horses, for Colonel North's two year olds last season represented a monetary value of 22,000 guineas, and his yearlings purchased at public auction last year totalled up to 9,000 guineas—a grand total of 31,000 guineas for horses of two and three years of age. No one but a trainer of bloodstock has the remotest idea of the anxiety such costly horses give. He has hardly a quiet hour of a morning until he sees his horses walk free. Then he indulges in a smile of satisfaction, gives his orders, and sees his charges work. He is then free to attend to his correspondence, for his deputy attends to the feeding, and so the wheels of the trainer's life move on until stable time in the evening.

The Grand National entry embraces quite a number of well-known jumpers, along with a few novices whose chances for a race of this description, it would be difficult to estimate. A capital entry in every sense of the word, it should certainly produce in due season a fine race—not such a runaway affair, perhaps, as was the case last year, since Ilex is tolerably certain to have a different weight to carry than the feather then apportioned him, and Royal Meath seems likely to be well taken care of.

Judging from the training reports to hand, one would imagine all the horses were preparing to take prizes under the rules of the National Trotting Union.

That the Grand National would have done so well could not have been expected, bearing in mind the low ebb to which steeplechasing has fallen, but the large entry is not made up by new blood, for whilst there is not a single four-year-old engaged, only eight five-year-olds figure in the list. Two of these are the property of Lord Zetland, who has patronised the cross-country sport since he commenced his duties as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the pair he has now nominated are trained at the Curragh by Linde, who brought Choufleur to Liverpool in November, and had the satisfaction of seeing him jump the Aintree country without putting a foot wrong, and winning the Grand Sefton Steeplechase from a good field.

There are, says Mr. Corlett, some stables that never seem to get hold of a good horse by any chance. Tom Stevens, for instance, during the last 30 years has had the best part of 2,000 horses in his hands, and I cannot call to mind a really good one in the lot. During the same period he has perhaps won more races than any other trainer, but they have mostly been small races, and at selling plates there is no one to equal him. That a man should try 2,000 horses, and not find a really good one, is one of the most remarkable facts in connection with the turf I know.

The "green jacket and white braid" of Lord Westmoreland has not been seen on a racecourse for many years. Lord Westmoreland once owned a moderate animals called Birch Broom that was faily speedy, but could not stay. And yet, strange to say in probably the best field that ever started for the Derby—viz., 1864—Birch Broom was on the day of the race for a few seconds first favorite, and he left off in the betting not much behind Scottish Chief General Peel, and he was a much better favorite than the mighty Blair Athol.

Eyrefield was sold early in the autumn to Mr. Abington for the big price of 4,000 sovs., but as yet he has not carried that gentleman's colors. The colt is not in any of the so-called classic races; and this is unfortunate, as it will place the squire—not by any means for the first time—in a position of difficulty as regards getting back the large sum of money which he has parted with. But Eyrefield is just the stamp of horse to accomplish a task which no three-year-old has been found capable of achieving since 1874, namely, to win the Lincolnshire Handicap.

The form shown by J. North in his match with Peall astonished no one more than his backers, and it was unfortunate for the latter that Mr. W. Sheo, Peall's principal supporter, was abroad. Beyond the stakes very little money was won. North was favorite at start, £12 to £10 being betted on him, and after the first day's play £18 to £10 was laid. The backers of the Bristolian are prepared to make a long list of matches with all comers on anything like reason able terms.

Should the German Emperor visit Ascot, as is promised, many noblemen and gentlemen will be desirous of "flying their flags" before him, and for this reason we may have a better Ascot Cup than was anticipated. The Duke of Portland has entered Memoir as well as St. Serf. It would do St. Simon all the good in the world if one of his stock were to win the Ascot Cup, as an impression is beginning to grow that they do not last, and, not staying, do little after they are three year olds.

This winter has been a bad one for horses, which do not get on well unless afforded plenty of change. Thus travelling from meeting to meeting will do a horse more good than physic; and I know one trainer makes it a practice to shift his charges from one box to another, just to give them a change.

The filly Rebate, by Wisdom, out of Reciprocity, for whom Lord Gerard paid 1,000 guineas when he purchased her, is a neat, compactly-shaped animal, and one that looks like being seen to advantage during the spring period of the racing season. I fully believe that she will get back her purchase money with profit should all continue to go on well with her.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Teheran, 1,684 tons, Captain C. D. Sams, cleared yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Warora, 2,553 tons, Captain R. S. S. Maclachlan, cleared yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein, via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Iran, 2,316tons, Captain A. DeLargy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with 4,738 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Melpomene, 1,948 tons, Captain A Mitis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo, and Mr. Goldenber as cabin and 12 deck passengers. Captain A. Mitis, reports that during the voyage she experienced in China sea easterly, in Bay of Bengal moderate wind, S-W squally, and from Colombo to Port strong north-west, with strong north currents from northward.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Hunter, Sergeant and Mrs C Sayers, and 66 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Captain R. J. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Brigadier-General Faunce, Captain Riddel, Mr and Mrs Kroff, and three children. Major Saunders, Lt-Col Kelly, Lieut Redeliff. Mr Murphy, Mr Parker Wilde, Mr Mason, M Bruce, Mr Hirjee and 32 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Incharan ..	1813	Macdonald..	A	K Nixon & Co.
,, Straits of Magellan	1746	Clark.....	B	F Muir & Co.
,, H. Balckow.	639	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Arab	2722	Newoy	D	K Nixon & Co.
,, Hoosainee ..	1779	Cronin	D	B & P S N Co.
,, Clio.....	1779	Charles.....	H	F Muir & Co
,, Gutenfels ..	1750	Thormann ..	K	Glade & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais.....	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes.
,, Warora.....	2534	Maclachlan..	P	B I S N Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bhima.....	Nacoda.....	Shepherd & Co.	
,, Neera	Nacoda.....	do.	
,, Krishna.....	Nacoda.....	do.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Tons.		No.	
S.S. Britannia ..	1991	Brown	2	W&A Graham &Co.
,, D. Balduino..	2014	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Oriental	2711	Street.....	4	P & O S N Co.
,, Thibet	1676	Brown	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Teheran	1684	Sams	5	P & O Co.
,, Chelydra....	1794	Gould	6	W&A Graham & Co.
,, Deccan	2229	Beard	10	Haji Cassum.
,, W. Hall	262	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
,, Assyria.....	968	Simpson	15	B I S N Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola..... 598 ....Tice....B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Palamcotta (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Jan 26.
11	Nudden (s)	Phillips.....	Calcutta, Jan 11.
	Iran (s)	DeLargy	Cardiff, Jan 18.
	Melpomene (s)	Mitis	Hongkong, Jan 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	King Arthur (s) ..	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Warora, Maclachlan, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
,, Teheran, Sams, for Hongkong and Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Indrani, for Havre.
,, Alboin, for Penang, Singapore and Bangkok.
,, Melpomene, for China, &c.
,, Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Feb.
6 Gackwar s .....Mackenzie ..Liverpool, Dec 31.
7 Rajpootana s.....Hardcastle ..Port Louis, Jan 20.
Chanda s.....Henderson ..Bombay, Jan 16.
Landaura s.....Clark .....Sydney, Dec 18.
Fultala s .....Couper .....Sunderland, Dec 10.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 6.—Steamers Coconada, Shahjehan, Lansdowne Tower and Dalhousie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.
Feb.
7 Shannon s .... London.

DEPARTURE.
Feb.
7 Shannon s .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—1 case cutlery, E Hubib; 9 crates earthenware, S Bhima; 27 cases soap, H S Allarakhia.

Asia s—3 cases brass lamps, H A M Ebrahim.

Waverley s—25 casks sal-ammoniac, K Goculdas; 4 packages padlocks, A C Mamed.

Britannia s—3 packages earthenware, Shroff Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—50 casks chemicals, Ardesir Jewanjee; 30 cases whisky, B and A Hormusjee; 100 hogsheads ale, R Morrison and Co; 25 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co.

Clan MacGregor s—1 hogshead whisky, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Aldborough s—18 cases confectionery, T Akberally.

Kerbella s—4 bales paper, A K Tyabally.

Juno s—8 cases biscuits, J Sukoor.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—7 cases Cologne water, S Lilladhur; 1 hogs head rum, 1 cask rectified spirit, 1 hogshead sherry and 1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee and Co; 5 hogsheads rectified spirit, O Cawasjee; 3 hogsheads rectified spirit and 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 hogshead rectified spirit, M Dadabhoy; 20 drums spirit of wine, M Amersey and Co.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—8 bales printing papers, B Sazba and Co; 50 drums linseed oil and 7 casks paint, &c., C Rajbhoy and Co; 25 drums turpentine, Ernsthausen and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Werneth Hall s—1 hogshead claret and 50 cases brandy B and A Hermusjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—25 cases beer, E Spinner and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—6 cases chanpagne, E Spinner and Co.

FROM NAPLES.

D Balduino s—2 casks claret, E Spinner and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Jetha Dhunjee; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 137 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdas; 1,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co; 202 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—3 casks chutney and 3 cases condiments, M Poonjeajee and Sons; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, Cassum Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—156 bales skin, Owen and Okell; 16 cases bristles, Beier and Katz; 1 bale woollen carpets, Ewart Latham and Co; 4,603 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4½ cwts ivory, M Goolam Momed.

Straits of Magellan s—17½ cwts olibanum, 441 cwts gum, N. H. Mowjee; 400 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 375 cwts myrabollams, N Kairaz and Co; 3,999 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 cwts olibanum and 18 cwts gum, N. Mowjee; 5 bales skin, Volkart Brothers; 10½ cwts gum, H Remtoola and Co; 14 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—500 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 100 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 312 cwts myrabollams, S Runchord; 317 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 675 cwts myrabollams, K. Lukhmidas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—800 cwts myrabollams and 730 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 120 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co; 390 bales cotton, The Bombay Co: 330 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 28 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, A. S. Moodeliar and Co; 420 bales cottou, Goddum Bytl ell and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Indra s—650 cwts horns, R. Kaderbhoy, 2,500 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Minr and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Incharan s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arab s—50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 20 cwts gum, F. Hurst.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arab s—324½ cwts toelseed, John Fachiri; 2,880 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Werneth Hall s—330 bales cotton, F Sauqueet andCo.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—455 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 55 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Chelydra s—165 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Chelydra s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Bolduino s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co; 537 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,100 cwts linseed and 1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, F L Batlibai and Co; 400 cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co; 2,220 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brother; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—40 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 cwts sharkfins and, 133 cwts fishmaws, H Rihimtoolabhoy add Co; 9 bales twist, E D Sassaon and Co.

Oriental s—50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham; 153 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 8 chests opium, H Loodia; 5½ cwts moye teeth, M Dawoodbhoy; 350 cwts onions, H A Aboo; 11 chests opium, P F Talati; 11 chests opium, D P Marker.

Melpomene s—125 bales twist, The New Great Eastern S N W Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental s—49 chests opium, E J Abraham; 5 bales twist, The Bombay Co: 109 chests opium and 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist and 4 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—6¼ cwts cloves, A H Joosub.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Warora s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

Nerbudda s—200 bales cotton, H Amulukchand; 104 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 10.

Lucas, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, on furlough, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 11.

Hibbert, Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Merriman, Col, Bo, Mily Works, on duty, to Poona.

Dickson, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Royal Lanc Regt, to join, to Satara.

FEBRUARY 11.

Hessey, Lieut-Col, Bo, Comdg Deolali Depot, off leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 12th February, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—

6-30 a.m. 10" R. M. L. Gun Drill practice for the Wheal Cup Competition and Range finding.

5 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun Drill practice for the Wheal Cup Competition and Range finding.

Friday's Drills.

II.—6-30 p.m.—Competition in laying Ordnance and Range finding.

5 p.m.—Competition in laying Ordnance and Range finding.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 12th February, 1891.

1. The Regiment will fall in at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 14th instant, opposite the Gymkhana, to take part in a Brigade drill. 10 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to examine the pouches before the ammunition is issued. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyd in special Tram Cars on Saturday, the 14th instant, as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3 p.m.

St. Mary's School—One double cars leaves Victoria Gardens at 3 p. m.

2. A Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters at 5-45 o'clock this evening.

3. The Ranges at Coorla will be available for class-firing on and after this day, Thursday, the 12th instant, as the drill season will terminate on the 21st March. Volunteers are requested to do their class-firing as soon as possible.

4. "A" Company class-firing will commence on Monday, the 16th instant, and close on Monday, the 23rd idem. Any member not completing his class-firing within the prescribed time, and not being efficient, will not be eligible for Captain Baird's Prizes.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 6-45 o'clock this morning for drill with H. E. the Governor's body-guard. Bandoliers and swords without carbines.

2. The squadron will parade on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 4-15 p.m., in front of the Queen's Statue. Bandoliers and swords without carbines.

3. There will be Riding School on Tuesday, the 17th instant, for the purpose of passing out Recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

537-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Noonamchund Agarchund vs Lalchund Bonodiram—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

165-90—Little, S, F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram and others—Mansuklal, D and J.

413-90—Chitnis, M and M—Manguldas Purmanundas vs Tribhowandas Nursidas and others—Crawford, B, B and B.

515-90—In person—Bhugwandas Ramji vs Dagdu Essoo—In person.

For hearing objections to the Commissioner's report.

302-87—Jefferson, B D and K—Gangjibhai Poonja vs Bhan Meya Gulam Mohidin, &c—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

351-90—Khunderao M Hurry Shridhur vs Haji Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff—Craigie, L and O.

457-90—Janardhan—for panper—Adam Aba vs Allarukhia Munjee Thakoredas—D and C.

582-90—Bicknell and M—Benepersad Beharilal and another vs Murwari Chundaji Khushal and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.

296-90—Wadia and G—C P Quiny vs Narayen Hiraji—M H Khan.

159-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mazi vs Jamadar Goolab bin Nussar—Crawford, B B and B.

397-90—Little, S F and N—Essa Jacob Haji Jamal vs Rahimabai and others—Pestonjee and R.

333-90—Tyabji and D—Tarachund Luckmondas vs Girdharsing Nundram—Macfarlane, E and H.

600-90—In person—a pauper—Rama bin Lukhman v Venkappa Murarji &c—In person.

179-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Narotum Crustnaji vs Bhugwandas Samuldas and others—Pestonji and R.

408-89—Shamrao, P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Lukhmidas Khimji and others—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Decree.

164-86—E Wilkin—The Advocate-General vs Mayabhai Premabhai and others—Shamrao, P, J B D and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

421-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Mangavri vs Narrondas Culliandas and others—Craigie, L and O—Part heard

For further directions on the Assist. Commissioner's Report.

240-87—M H Khan—Thakurdas Moolji and another vs Abdool Aziz bin Mazi Arab—Jefferson, B D and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

288-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Lukhumsey Din vs Balkrishna Bhaoo Prabhu—Payne, G and S.

718-89—Chitnis, M and M—Heerji Hunsraj vs G Dove and others—Conroy and B.

563-90—Wadia and G—Govind Ramjee vs Haji Abdool Latiff Baladina and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

153-89—Payne, G and S—Fatmabai, widow, &c, vs Runchordas Dharsey and others—Macfarlane, E and H, and T, D and C.

472-90—Tyabji and D—Samuel Aaron Mallekar vs Tar Mahomed Haji Joonus and another—Payne, G and S.

327-84—Little, S, F and N—Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji vs L W G Rivett-Carnac and another—Wadia and G, and A H and D.

262-90—Bicknell and M—Purshotum Fakirchund and others vs Narayen Bapoo Sulekar and others—Chitnis, M and M.

602-89—D S Garud—Kanyalal Harimal and another vs Ramputab Samrutton—Payne, G and S.

NOTICES.

NEW EDITION,

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

2118 PAGES. 3500 ILLUSTRATIONS.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Price 31/6. 12 Parts, 2/6 Each.

Editorial Work upon this revision has been in active progress for over 10 Years. No fewer than 100 Editorial Labourers have been engaged upon it, and over £60,000 was expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed.

Prospectuses Free on Application.

G. BELL & SONS, 4 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.



Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Rigd) made only by The Crown Perfumery Co., 117, New Bond Street, London.
Sold Everywhere.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well;
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I new from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.

Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.



"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—Tennyson.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first-class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilkughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

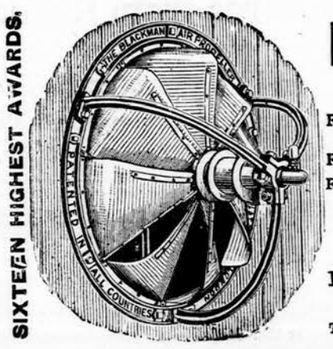
"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER

For VENTILATING Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For COOLING Purposes, and
For DRYING any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." A B C Code used

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pure, claims at once that it is not pure.

BROWN'S "SATIN POLISH."



FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.



DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.



DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Digitized by Government of India assistance from the on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrio & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Consumption, Debility
Poverty of blood, loss of appetite
the best remedy
AROUD'S WINE
of cinchona
& of the nutritive principles of meat
It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

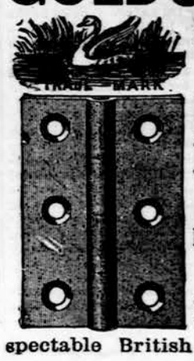
Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorragic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

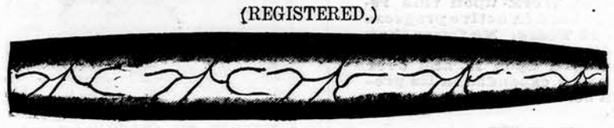
Wholesale and Indenting Acents, H. Ballantin and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA

The Best and Purest Cocoa.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,


WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

THE LATEST THING IN CIGARS.
TREACHER'S JAVA NOBLES.
(REGISTERED.)

THIS is undoubtedly the pleasantest Smoking Cheroot ever introduced, and is meeting with unusual approval. It draws easily, smokes coolly, has an excellent flavour, and does not unfold in the mouth.
Cash Price per 100, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark
AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.
SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

OLD BUSHMILLS is the celebrated old CO. ANTRIM WHISKEY, the Distillery dating from 1784. It ranks among the MOST POPULAR WHISKEYS in England. The Company refer with confidence to thousands of Press Notices and Medical Reports, some of which are published from time to time in this paper. TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE; and, enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it. Get that bottled by the Company. Labels, Capsules, and Corks bearing their name. A Dozen Case contains two Gallons. Order through your Store, but INSIST on having "OLD BUSHMILLS."


OLD POT STILLS.
Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris Exhibition.
THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., LTD., CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.
CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.
Needham's Polishing Paste
LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE.




Doz. Qts. Rs. 61-8. 2 Doz. Pts. Rs. 64-8.

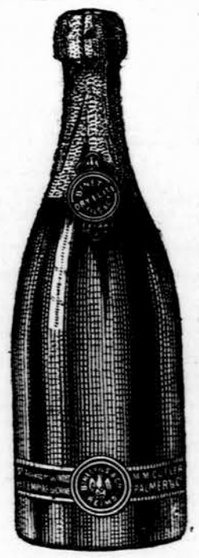
CUTLER, PALMER'S
SELECTION OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c., FOR
INDIA, BURMAH,
AND THE EAST.
Wine Purveyors by appointment to H. E.
LORD HARRIS.

LIQUEURS.

	Per Qt. Rs. a.
Chartreuse—	
,, Green	8 8
,, Yellow	7 4
Maraschino di Zara..	5 0

	Per. Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
Ginger Wine	17 4
Lime Juice Cordial...	14 0
Cider.....	9 0
Vermouth.....	19 0

Chartreuse, Rs. 8-8 per Qt.
This delicious Liqueur has lately come into much public favour. It has wonderful power of aiding digestion and preventing Dyspepsia.

CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 63 per Doz. Qts. Rs. 66 Per. 2 Doz. Pts.
"Binet's" Dry Elite.

NOTE. 1815 TO 1891.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
LARGEST WINE SHIPPERS TO INDIA & THE EAST.
Price List sent free.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ALL CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the fresh Batch of Arab Horses per s. s. "Tagdad" from Bussorah.
Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Polo Ponies and Gallowayes, &c.—No. 205, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
BOMBAY, 21st November 1890.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889,
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

PASTA

TRADE MARK.
MACK
PASTA MACK.
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Row, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.